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ABSTRACT

Considered an indispensible aid to formulating policies and programs, this book of tables gives demographic and statistical information on 5- to 12-year-old Hawaiian children. The information provided concentrates on factors that are especially important in a 5- to 12-year-old's life: home, school, the economy, the peer group, health, and the juvenile justice system. Chapter 1 gives background on the population of children and profiles the large military population and growing immigrant populations. Chapter 2 describes the material circumstances of the children and their families, and Chapter 3 describes their parents. Chapter 4 presents information on the problem of child abuse and neglect. Chapter 5 describes the extent of foster care placements. Chapter 6 highlights health problems that can affect children's learning and adjustment. Chapter 7 describes school in terms of public and private enrollment, test scores, attendance, educational neglect, suspensions, and vandalism and violence. Chapter 8 discusses juvenile justice, police and the family court; arrests of children; referral to family court; and the dispositions of cases. A map of school districts, the geocode equivalents for school districts, and a glossary of terms are appended. (DST)

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HAWAII BASIC DATA AND INFORMATION BOOK ON CHILDREN

CHILDREN: FIVE TO TWELVE YEARS

Prepared by
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PS 015241

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THE HAWAII BASIC DATA AND
INFORMATION BOOK ON CHILDREN
CHILDREN: FIVE TO TWELVE YEARS

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EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

HONOLULU

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR

FOREWORD

Three years ago, Federal funds were made available on a grant basis for State Capacity Building Demonstration Programs. The goal of these programs was to assist States in their effort to plan, manage, and deliver services to children and their families in a coordinated manner.

Hawaii's Office of Children and Youth submitted a proposal which resulted in our state receiving a grant award. This funding made possible the research, data collection, and publication of this report.

The Hawaii Basic Data and Information Book on Children constitutes the collection of information concerning Hawaii's 5- to 12-year-old children, and is an indispensible instrument in establishing policies and programs.

Much of this information has been available in the past, but now it is compiled in one document.

I commend this report to all who are concerned in the planning and delivery of services to the children in Hawaii. It represents the work, and considerable expertise, of many who have contributed significantly to its contents.

George R. Ariyoshi

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PREFACE

The purpose of this book is to focus on the five- to twelve-year-old age group for the public and private program planners, decision makers, and service providers whose efforts may be enhanced by having this information compiled in one efficient time-saving instrument. It is a sample product of the basic data and information system on birth to age twenty-four which is being developed by the Office of Children and Youth (OCY).

Twelve percent (12%) of the state's population are children between the ages of five and twelve. This particular group, which numbers an estimated 119,890, has dwindled as the rest of the state's population has increased, but a rising birth rate tells us that we may expect an increase of children in this age group in the near future.

This state of "middle childhood" includes the little ones who are branching out from their families and finding that school enlarges their world. The target population also stretches to include the wobbly first steps into adolescence of the twelve-year-old. The seven years in between are often blurred by adults into simply "elementary school kids." The fact that this age

group does not seem to give much trouble, has no vote, and has little authority to voice its opinion places it in danger of not being taken seriously. These children do not yet have the tools to influence the very institutions that have so much power over them -- family, school, government policy and services, court, and the economic system. OCY hopes this book will draw the thoughtful attention of the people who can influence these arenas to the needs of the five- to twelve-year-old children in Hawaii.

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In order to collect the data and information that already existed in scattered and often inaccessible places, OCY received extensive assistance and guidance on possible information sources, data collection methods, and each department's data bank from the state's key human service departments: The Departments of Health, Social Services and Housing, Education, Labor and Industrial Relations, and from the Department of Planning and Economic Development. The Family Courts from each of the circuits in the state and the police departments of each of the counties were also generous in providing information. These agencies are

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For their continuing advice and support on this project, as well as on all other major OCY tasks, OCY is sincerely grateful to the members of the State Advisory Council on Children and Youth.

Josephine E. Day, Chairperson
Governor's Advisory Council
for Children and Youth

Genevieve T. Okinaga, Project Director; Director of the State Office of Children and Youth

METHODOLOGY

Organization

The tables selected for this book give demographic and statistical information on Hawaii's children who are five to twelve years old, and they concentrate on the factors that are especially important in a five- to twelve-year-old's life --- home, school, the economy, the peer group, health, and the juvenile justice system. Chapter 1 gives background on who we are talking about and profiles the large military and growing immigrant populations. Chapter 2 describes the material circumstances of the children and their families, and Chapter 3 describes their parents. Chapter 4 presents information on the family-centered problem of child abuse and neglect. Chapter 5 describes the extent of foster care, which is the government's substitute living arrangement for children when they do not live with their parents. Chapter 6 highlights health problems that can affect children's learning and adjustment. Chapter 7 describes school, which is required for six- to seventeen-year-olds, important to their future, and time-consuming for them. Chapter 8 presents information on juvenile justice, perceived by the public as a growing problem.

Format

The first decision was to select geographic breakdowns that would be meaningful to the users of the Basic Data and Informa-

tion Book on Children: Five to Twelve Years. There were many possible choices since no one common format is used by the data sources. The Health Surveillance Program of the Department of Health (DOH) employs district breakdowns set by the State Health Planning and Development Agency (SHPDA), while the Mental Health Division of the same department uses quite different boundaries for its catchment areas. The Department of Education (DOE) employs breakdowns conforming to its own school districts, and the Department of Planning and Economic Development (DPED) generally publishes its population data in judicial district or county breakdowns. The Judiciary keeps statistics by counties, and unemployment statistics from the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR) are available only in selected census tract breakdowns.

OCY selected the state Department of Education's school districts, which divide the state into seven "communities" that are readily recognized by the program planners, service providers and policy makers who will be using this book. These communities are Hawaii County, Maui County, Kauai County, Honolulu, Windward Oahu, Central Oahu, and Leeward Oahu. Subtotals for the City and County of Honolulu, referred to as Oahu, are shown in the tables to allow county by county comparison. For those few data tables where it was not possible to receive or convert the data into school districts, the information is published in other geographic breakdowns.

The most recent statistics available at the time of table preparation are used in this book. In most cases 1980 figures were available. Otherwise 1979 figures are shown and are still useful since trends seldom change drastically in one year's time. Details from the 1980 U.S. Census will become available intermittently into 1982.

Some of the data are shown by age; others shown by grade, depending on the source. The Health Surveillance Program makes estimates by age groups in five-year spans, and the Department of Social Services and Housing (DSSH) collects its statistics by age, but the Department of Education collects its statistics by grades.

Generally, kindergarteners are 5 years old, first graders are 6, second graders are 7, third graders are 8, fourth graders are 9, fifth graders are 10, sixth graders are 11, and seventh graders are 12 years old. This correlation is not absolute however, since the age of entering kindergarten can range from 4 to 6 years old, and some children repeat or skip grades. Throughout the tables, subtotals are shown for the elementary grades K-6 and the general elementary school age group of 5 to 11.

Accuracy of Data

The information included in this book was supplied by several sources. Approximately two-thirds of the statistics are actual counts provided by state departments. Table 16 shows

estimates developed by the Office of Children and Youth, using the Department of Social Services and Housing Directory of Group Day Care Centers and records at the Childcare Information and Referral Switchboard.

The rest of the data is provided by the Department of Health's Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey and is based on samples of age groups in five-year spans applied to the Department of Planning and Economic Development's population estimates. However, the 1980 U.S. Census indicates that DPED understated Hawaii's population growth in the 1970s to a significant degree, thus affecting DOH estimates.[1] DPED also reports that the "Health Surveillance Program findings .... appear to understate income levels by a rather wide margin."[2] Therefore, the information in the affected tables should be viewed as a guide rather than as a definitive presentation of figures.

The Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey is cited by the DPED as the best source of population estimates for Hawaii between census counts. It is conducted annually to obtain information on health conditions and related demographic, social and economic characteristics needed to interpret health data. Persons excluded from the sample are those living in military barracks, nursing homes and rest homes, prisons, dormitories, the Island of Niihau and Kalaupapa Settlement. The 1979 Health Surveillance Program interviewed 14,696 persons from 6,417 households.

All values in the accompanying tables were independently rounded and may not add exactly to the indicated subtotals and totals. In the tables, a dash (-) represents zero or rounds to less than half the unit of measurement shown.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. An estimated 119,890 children between the ages of five and twelve constitute 12% of the state's population.

2. The average family size of all families in the state is an estimated 3.61 persons.[1]

3. Eleven percent (11%) of the target population are military dependents.

4. Even though the largest number (17,880 or 26%) of the target families have an income of $25,000 or more, the median income for all the five- to twelve-year-old children's families is between $15,000 and $20,000, which is below the 1979 statewide median of $24,582 for four-person households.

5. Fifteen percent (15%) of the target children come from families that receive income maintenance.

6. In 1976, the large majority of families in Hawaii (84%) were intact husband-wife units. However, the divorce rate for the state has steadily risen from 3.3 per 1000 persons in 1970 to 5.5 in 1979, while the marriage rate has decreased during the same period from 13.7 to 12.8. Over half of the couples divorcing have children under 18 years of age. Fourteen percent (14%) of the target five- to twelve-year-old population live in single-parent households.

7. Eighteen percent (18%) of the children's parents, as compared to 23% of the entire adult population 25 years and older, do not have a high school degree.

8. The median age of their parents is between 35 and 39 years.

9. Half (50%) of the five- to twelve-year-old children have all resident parents employed; that is, the single parent is employed or both parents in two-parent households are employed.

10. Five- to twelve-year-old children are involved in 42% of the confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect in the state.

11. The Department of Education estimates that 5% of Hawaii's total school population, including grades K-12, have serious mental health problems.

12. About 92% of all public school students in grades K-12 regularly eat a school lunch, and 17% eat breakfast at school.

13. Five percent (5%) of the target population have a reported identified handicap. The largest group (3,849) has specific learning disabilities.

14. Kindergarteners through seventh graders represent 59% of the total (K-12) public and private school enrollment in the state. Seventeen percent (17%) of the kindergarteners through seventh graders attend private schools.

15. Second graders had considerably higher mean test scores in both reading and math than the sixth graders.

16. A specific count of the immigrant children is difficult to determine for lack of accurate statistics. Therefore the 10% of the target children attending public school who were associated recently with the Speakers of Limited English Proficiency (SLEP) program provide the best clue -- although an undercounted one -- as to how many five- to twelve-year-old children are immigrants.

17. Ten percent (10%) of all juvenile arrests were of five- to twelve-year-old children. Boys accounted for over three-fourths of these arrests.

18. Twelve-year-olds represent 2% of the total juvenile caseload in the state's four Family Courts, while five- to eleven-year-olds represent 3%.

1. BACKGROUND

Overview

Twelve percent (12%) of the state's population are children between the ages of five and twelve. This particular group, which numbers an estimated 119,890, has dwindled as the rest of the state's population has increased, but a rising birth rate tells us that we may expect an increase of children in this age group in the near future.[1] The Department of Education (DOE) expects the number of children in grades kindergarten through seven to increase over the next few years on the neighbor islands, particularly Hawaii and Maui Counties.[2]

The greatest number (30,906) of children live in the populous Honolulu district, but in relation to the other age groups in that district, they are the smallest constituency (9.8%). Five- to twelve-year-olds are a more obvious segment of their districts' population in the rest of the state. Windward Oahu's 18,103 target children represent 14.7% of that district's total population, 24,450 children constitute 14.7% of Central Oahu's population, and 21,431 children constitute 13.6% of Leeward Oahu's population. On Kauai, which has the smallest actual number (5,372) of the target group, they also represent a larger percent (13.7%) of their district's total population. Hawaii County has 11,038 of these children, who represent 12.0% of the county's population, and Maui County's 8,589 target children represent 12.1% of that county's population. (See Table 2)

Almost one-third (30%) of the state's five- to twelve-year-olds are Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian. Like many other ethnic statistics collected in Hawaii, the Department of Health Surveillance Sample Survey's part-Hawaiian category in relation to other stocks is inflated, because a person who is a mixture of Hawaiian and any other stock will be listed as part-Hawaiian. One-fifth (20%) of the target group are Caucasian (12% from civilian families and 8% military dependents),[3] 15% are Japanese and 11% are Filipino. (See Table 3) The rest of the ethnic groups are not large enough for the Department of Health (DOH) to collect valid samples; thus approximately one-fourth (24%)of the five- to twelve-year-old children are in the "other" category. This high "other" group also reflects the fact that the state's young population is becoming more mixed. The DOH has estimated that approximately 25% of the young people under 18 are mixed non-Hawaiian, whereas only 10% of the adults are in this category.[4]

The reader should be aware that identifying ethnicity in Hawaii is difficult. The Health Surveillance Program labels a child on the basis of the combined ethnic stock of the mother and the father. The other agencies, however, ask the families to identify their own ethnic stock. These self-identifiers often name one dominant stock, even though they may actually be "mixed". Tables 3, 7, 11, 13, 13a, 23, 31, 40, 41 and 44 give information on ethnicity.

The Immigrant Factor

Adding to Hawaii's multi-cultural environment is the increasing number of immigrants, although a specific count of the immigrant children and youth is difficult to determine.

In the 1970 to 1979 period, 71,991 immigrants arrived in Hawaii. Fifty-four percent (54%) came from the Philippines, 16% from Korea, 6.5% from Japan, 6.5% from China/Taiwan, 1% from Canada, and the remaining 16% from other places.[5] There are no accurate annual statistics on immigrants' departures from Hawaii nor on illegal immigration. The American Public Welfare Association sets the state's Indochinese refugee population at 5,600.[6]

American Samoans, as U.S. nationals, are technically not immigrants. As newcomers with their own culture and language however, they encounter the same difficulties as do foreign immigrants, and are usually included in any discussion on immigrants. The State Immigrant Services Center estimates there are between 15,000 and 20,000 American Samoans living in Hawaii.

Since 1973 the total public school system, grades K-12, has netted an average annual gain of more than 1,800 immigrants.[7] In order to qualify for federal Indochinese Refugee Children Assistance, the DOE keeps track of year of arrival, country of birth, and alien status for all immigrants entering the public schools as of September 1981.

Until more accurate statistics are available, the best clue- although an undercounted one - as to how many five- to twelve-year-old children are immigrants is the DOE's count of public school children connected with the Speakers of Limited English Proficiency (SLEP) program. For part of each day, children in SLEP classes receive bilingual instruction on the school subject matter and special English instruction. Tables 34 and 35 show children who are currently enrolled in SLEP, who recently completed SLEP, and who are considered potential candidates for SLEP. The greatest number of students in this count are enrolled in kindergarten and thereafter the numbers decrease for the higher grades.

Ten percent (10,155 or 10%) of the public school's kindergarteners through seventh graders are shown in Table 34 as connected with the SLEP program. Most of this group needing instruction in English are concentrated in the Honolulu district where they constitute almost one-fifth (18%) of that district's public school kindergarten through seventh grade population. (See Table 34) In turn, the Kalihi-Palama area, followed by Waikiki, absorbs the vast majority of them.[8]

Filipinos, with three major languages, have the largest number of these students (3,490 or 34%) in kindergarten through grade seven in each district except in Windward and Central Oahu. Other languages large enough to count separately are Samoan, Korean, Japanese, Cantonese, Mandarin and Vietnamese. The rest of the languages fall into the large (3,308 or 33%) "other"

category. In June 1981, the DOE started to refine the "other" category into these languages: Cambodian, Chamarron, Fijian, Hmong, Lao, Marshallese, Spanish, Thai and Tongan. Almost all the Samoans, numbering 1,425 (14%), reside on Oahu: 50% of them are in the Honolulu district and 25% in Leeward Oahu. In Honolulu, approximately one-fourth (27%) of the Filipino, 38% of the Korean, and almost one-half (49%) of the Samoan target children in public schools are immigrants who still need help with language at school.[9]

Agencies concerned with immigrants specify these problems for immigrant children: inadequate housing, language barriers, assimilation difficulties at school, stressful home situations caused by cultural adjustment and difficulty in obtaining health care.[10]

The Military Factor

Another significant sub-population is the armed forces and their dependents, who make up 13% of the state's population. The 24,424 military families in Hawaii have younger children, and close to one-third (32%) of them have children in the five- to twelve-year age range.[11] Over three-fourths (76%) of these children are Caucasian, 8% are Filipino, Japanese or Hawaiian, and 17% are of another ethnic stock.[12]

By far the greatest concentration of the target military families (63%) live in the Central Oahu district. Another 25% live in the Leeward Oahu district, 11% in Windward Oahu, 1% in

Honolulu, and less than 1% on each of the neighbor islands. (See Table 5)

Since over a third (34%) of the target military population moves within a year, (See Table 5) military families do not provide long-term stability to their neighborhoods, and they themselves experience the disruption of being uprooted. Their median income is between $10,000 and $15,000, which is below the statewide median of $24,582 for four-person households estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.[13] Military families constitute 19% of Oahu's population,[14] and accounted for over one-fifth (21%) of all reported child abuse and neglect on Oahu in 1980. Most reported cases were from enlisted families.[15]

The elementary children of military families generally attend the public schools in their neighborhood, often located directly on base. A large proportion (44%) of elementary students in the Central Oahu District are military dependents, the great majority of whom attend schools located on the military bases. Thirty-five percent (35%) of the seventh graders in the Central Oahu district are military dependents. One on-base school serves almost half of them.

In the Leeward Oahu district, military dependents constitute 16% of the elementary schools and 9% of the seventh grade. There are two elementary schools located on Leeward Oahu military bases that service half the elementary dependents. For the Windward Oahu district, enrollments attributed to the military are 13% of

the elementary grades and 6% of the seventh grade. In the Windward Oahu district, one on-base school serves most of the elementary military dependents.[16]

Introduction to Background Tables

Tables 1-5 contain data on the general population of the five- to twelve-year-old children in Hawaii. The estimates in these tables are based on the Department of Health Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey. The Department of Planning and Economic Development provided the total population figures shown in Table 2 from the 1980 U.S. Census.

Tables 4 and 5 in this chapter, Table 6 in Chapter 2, and Table 32 in Chapter 7 give information on military families.

There are no tables on immigrants, a growing segment of our state's population, because accurate information on them is not available. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service annually collects from each alien information on age, sex, alien status (e.g. immigrant, student, visitor), port of entry in the United States, date of entry, employer, occupation, residence address, and citizenship. Access to this extensive information is so limited that the State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment recommended that the U.S. Congress enact legislation permitting state agencies to use the immigrant data in order to plan and improve delivery of services to newcomers.[17]

An Analysis of Impact of Immigration on State Services underscores the need for better immigrant statistics with this lament:

" a. Lack of a comprehensive definition of a school-age immigrant in need of assistance is a problem. Lacking this, it is neither possible to determine the size of the target group, nor possible to determine whether or not the group is being properly serviced.

" b. There appears to be a plethora of services (for immigrants)...but whether or not there are enough services, or perhaps too many, has yet to be determined.

" c. The services provided by the agencies, programs and projects surveyed are varied, but it is not known whether or not all the needs of the school-age immigrants are being met.

" d. The effectiveness of the amount of dollars and man-hours being expended to assist school-age immigrants is not known." [18]

Table 1. DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGES 5-12, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT, STATE OF HAWAII
(Estimated)

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE													
	5-12		5-11		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	119,890	100	104,265	100	13,945	100	13,882	100	14,933	100	15,393	100	15,402	100	16,817	100	13,893	100	15,625	100
Hawaii	11,038	9	9,283	9	1,723	12	1,060	8	1,297	9	786	5	1,438	9	1,489	9	1,490	11	1,755	11
Maui	8,589	7	6,945	7	835	6	762	6	1,369	9	1,201	8	864	6	981	6	933	7	1,644	11
Kauai	5,373	5	4,634	4	684	5	510	4	686	5	687	5	647	4	625	4	795	6	739	5
Oahu	94,890	79	83,403	80	10,703	77	11,550	83	11,581	78	12,719	83	12,453	81	13,722	82	10,675	77	11,487	74
Honolulu	30,906	26	26,861	26	4,107	29	3,685	27	3,056	21	3,911	25	3,435	22	4,903	29	3,764	27	4,045	26
Windward Oahu	18,103	15	16,233	16	957	7	2,804	20	2,552	17	2,821	18	2,456	16	3,004	18	1,639	12	1,870	12
Central Oahu	24,450	20	21,693	21	3,275	24	2,698	19	2,988	20	3,180	21	4,019	26	2,574	15	2,959	21	2,757	18
Leeward Oahu	21,431	18	18,616	18	2,364	17	2,363	17	2,985	20	2,807	18	2,543	17	3,241	19	2,313	17	2,815	18

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data.

Table 2. TOTAL POPULATION, DENSITY, AND CHILDREN, AGES 5-12
STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION[1]		TOTAL[2] POPULATION DENSITY	CHILDREN AGES 5-12[3] (Estimated)		CHILDREN AGES 5-12[4] AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (Estimated)	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	(PERSONS/ACRE)	NUMBER	PERCENT	IN STATE	IN DISTRICT
TOTAL	964,969	100	0.237	119,890	100	12.4	12.4
Hawaii	92,053	10	0.036	11,038	9	1.1	12.0
Maui	70,991	7	0.095	8,589	7	0.9	12.1
Kauai	39,082	4	0.099	5,373	5	0.6	13.7
Oahu	762,843	79	1.999	94,892	79	9.8	12.4
Honolulu	315,178	33	7.415	30,906	26	3.2	9.8
Windward Oahu	123,568	13	1.433	18,103	15	1.8	14.6
Central Oahu	166,369	17	1.296	24,450	20	2.5	14.7
Leeward Oahu	157,728	16	1.268	21,431	18	2.2	13.6

Sources:

[1] Hawaii State Department of Planning and Economic Development, The Population of Hawaii, 1980: Final Census Results (Statistical Report 143, March 18, 1981), Tables 3 and 4. Table excludes 31 residents of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

[2] For Oahu acreage, Hawaii State Census Statistical Areas Committee, Population and Housing Unit Estimates for Oahu Census Tracts, 1970-1979 (Report CTC-44, May 6, 1980), Table 4. For other counties' acreage, Hawaii State Department of Planning and Economic Development, The Population of Hawaii, 1980: Preliminary Census Results (Statistical Report 141, November 19, 1980), Table 5.

[3] Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data.

[4] OCY calculated these percentages, using Total Population and Children Ages 5-12 columns from this table.

Table 3. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY ETHNICITY, STATE OF HAWAII
(Estimated)

ETHNICITY	TOTAL 5-12		SUBTOTAL 5-11		CHILD'S AGE															
					5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	119,890	100	104,265	100	13,945	100	13,882	100	14,933	100	15,393	100	15,402	100	16,817	100	13,893	100	15,625	100
Hawaiian/ Part Hawaiian	35,765	30	30,943	30	4,459	32	3,726	27	4,441	30	4,662	30	4,461	29	4,749	28	4,445	32	4,822	31
Caucasian	24,335	20	21,297	20	2,053	15	3,256	24	3,162	21	3,711	24	3,791	25	3,148	19	2,176	16	3,038	19
Japanese	17,904	15	14,935	14	1,571	11	2,327	17	1,829	12	2,092	14	2,210	14	2,560	15	2,346	17	2,969	19
Filipino	12,975	11	11,047	11	1,454	10	1,828	13	1,910	13	1,123	7	1,524	10	1,747	10	1,461	11	1,928	12
Other	28,911	24	26,043	25	4,408	32	2,745	20	3,591	24	3,805	25	3,416	23	4,613	27	3,465	25	2,868	18

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data.

Table 4. PLACE OF BIRTH OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, WITH BREAKDOWN FOR MILITARY DEPENDENTS STATE OF HAWAII (Estimated)

PLACE OF BIRTH	TOTAL 5-12 POPULATION		NOT MILITARY DEPENDENTS, 5-12		MILITARY DEPENDENTS, 5-12	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	119,890	100.0	106,714	100.0	13,176	100.0
Native born:	109,381	91.2	97,864	91.7	11,517	87.4
Hawaii	85,308	71.2	84,321	79.0	988	7.5
Mainland U. S.	23,572	19.7	13,101	12.3	10,471	79.5
American Samoa	425	0.4	425	0.4	---	---
Other territories or possessions	76	0.1	17	---	59	0.4
Foreign born:	9,313	7.8	7,654	7.2	1,659	12.6
China	138	0.1	138	0.1	---	---
Indo-China	479	0.4	388	0.3	91	0.7
Japan	1,813	1.5	1,232	1.2	581	4.4
Korea	1,087	0.9	1,087	1.0	---	---
Philippines	3,898	3.3	3,684	3.5	214	1.6
Other foreign	1,898	1.6	1,125	1.1	773	5.9
Not reported	1,196	1.0	1,196	1.0	---	---

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data.

Table 5. MOBILITY OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, AGES 5-12
STATE OF HAWAII
(Estimated)

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL HOUSEHOLD HEADS		MOVERS[1]				NON-MOVERS				MOBILITY UNREPORTED	
			Military		Civilian		Military		Civilian			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	69,708	100	2,850	4	7,307	10	4,998	7	54,034	78	519	1
Hawaii [2]	6,201	100	-	-	776	13	-	-	5,408	87	17	-
Maui [2]	5,266	100	-	-	376	7	-	-	4,767	91	123	2
Kauai [2]	2,887	100	-	-	200	7	-	-	2,672	93	15	-
Oahu	55,354	100	2,850	5	5,955	11	4,998	9	41,187	74	364	1
Honolulu	20,175	100	-	-	1,795	9	99	-	18,196	90	85	-
Windward Oahu	9,756	100	338	3	1,551	16	528	5	7,132	73	207	2
Central Oahu	12,719	100	1,775	14	958	8	3,159	25	6,755	53	72	1
Leeward Oahu	12,704	100	737	6	1,650	13	1,213	10	9,104	72	-	-

[1] Based on place of residence one year earlier.

[2] Although there are military dependents in this age group on the neighbor islands, there are so few that the DOH Surveillance Sample Survey did not pick them up.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data.

2. FAMILY ECONOMICS

Income

Rearing one child from birth through age 18, plus four years at a public university, costs $85,000 for the average middle-income American family or $58,000 for the average low-income American family.[1] The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics looks at a family's material circumstances another way, with its annual budget for three standards of living in selected metropolitan areas. The 1979 budgets for four-person families on Oahu were $16,507 for a lower budget, $25,799 for an intermediate budget, and $39,689 for a higher budget.[2] The Family Income Poverty Guidelines used by the Community Services Administration to determine eligibility for federal programs for the poor are also indicators of incomes inadequate to meet a family's material needs:[3]

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$ 4,370	$ 3,760
2	5,770	4,940
3	7,170	6,120
4 *	8,570	7,300
5	9,970	8,480
6 **	11,370	9,660

* Corresponding levels for four-person families were $7,450 and $6,340 on the Mainland and $9,320 and $7,930 in Alaska.)

** For larger families, add $1,400 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,180 for each additional member in a farm family)

Keeping in mind that the family size of the target children is unknown, about 15% of Hawaii's families that have five- to twelve-year-olds live below this $8,570 poverty threshold for a family of four. About 20% are in the "gap group" between the poverty level for a family of four and the Lower Budget level of $16,507 for a four-person family on Oahu. (See Table 6)

The median income for all the five- to twelve-year-olds' families is between $15,000 and $20,000, which is below the 1979 statewide median of $24,582 for four-person households estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.[4] However, military (See Table 6) and Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian families with five- to twelve-year-olds have a lower median range of $10,000 to $15,000, while the Japanese families have a higher median range of $20,000 to $25,000. Over one-fourth (26%) of the target families earn $25,000 or more, which provides them with close to an intermediate or higher standard of living. (See Table 7)

Table 8 shows that Windward Oahu, followed by Honolulu, then Maui, has the largest concentration of families with an income of $25,000 or more. Hawaii has the lowest percent (9%) of families who enjoy this size income, and Kauai has the highest percent (42%) in the lower middle class group with an income between $15,000 and $25,000.

The greatest concentration of low income families is in Leeward, Oahu, where 25% of the target families receive less than $10,000 in annual income, and another 30% receive between

$10,000 and $15,000 a year. Correspondingly, 22% of all the Leeward Oahu target children receive welfare payments, and 49% of them qualify for a free school lunch. Central Oahu has the next largest concentration of poor families, with 22% earning less than $10,000 and 16% receiving between $10,000 and $15,000. Only 8% of Central Oahu's target children receive welfare however, and this district also has the lowest proportion (35%) of children applying and qualifying for a free school lunch. A high 37% of the Hawaii County target families' income is unknown, but Hawaii County has the highest percent (24%) of five- to twelve-year-olds on welfare and the highest percent (50%) of students qualifying for a free school lunch.[5]

Fifteen percent (15%) of the target children live in families that receive income maintenance. Of all the five- to twelve-year olds, 15% of the Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian children, 10% of the Caucasian, 7% of the Filipino, and 1% of the Japanese are on welfare.[6]

Unemployment

The unemployment rate shown in Table 12 based on 1970 census information and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations' definition of unemployment, which refers to active job seekers. The unemployment rate for the state and each of the subareas went down between 1979 and 1980: Hawaii County's rate went from 8.1 to 6.7, Maui's from 6.3 to 5.6, Kauai's from 5.6 to 4.9, Oahu's from 6.1 to 4.8, and the total state's from 6.3 to 5.0.

Tables 13-15a in Chapter 3 use a different criterion of employment: They show households where no resident parent is employed outside the home. Unemployment by this measure is about the same for single- and two-parent families in Kauai, Windward Oahu and Central Oahu districts. Unemployment is higher in single-parent families in Honolulu and Leeward Oahu districts, where 55% of the single-parent households maintained by women are located. (See Table 14)

Introduction to Family Economics Tables

Tables 6-8 present the annual income from all sources, including any government assistance, of families with children, ages 5-12, as estimated by the Department of Health Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey. Table 9 presents the same information for the children themselves. Tables 10 and 11 give Department of Social Services and Housing information about financial aid to families with children, ages 5-12, and Table 12 presents the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations unemployment information for the entire population. Tables 13-15a in Chapter 3 are based on the Health Surveillance Survey and estimate the number of children, ages 5-12, who live in households where no resident parents are employed. Table 27 in Chapter 6 shows the Department of Education's count of public school children who are qualified for the Free School Lunch Program.

Note that Tables 6-8 count the number of families, whereas the other tables count the number of children.

Table 6. ANNUAL INCOME OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, AGES 5-12 WITH BREAKDOWN FOR MILITARY FAMILIES STATE OF HAWAII (Estimated)

ANNUAL INCOME	ALL FAMILIES	MILITARY FAMILIES	CIVILIAN FAMILIES
TOTAL	69,708*	7,878	61,765
Under $ 5,000	1,311	---	1,311
$ 5,000 - 9,999	10,958	1,921	9,037
$10,000 - 14,999	11,158	2,121	9,037
$15,000 - 19,999	9,961	1,676	8,284
$20,000 - 24,999	9,756	994	8,762
$25,000 & over	17,880	1,024	16,856
Unknown	8,685*	112	8,478

* Includes 95 families whose military status is unknown.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data.

Table 7. ANNUAL INCOME OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY ETHNICITY
STATE OF HAWAII
(Estimated)

ETHNICITY	ANNUAL INCOME							
	TOTAL	Under $5,000	$5,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000-$19,999	$20,000-$24,999	$25,000 & over	Income unreported
TOTAL	69,708	1,311	10,958	11,158	9,960	9,756	17,880	8,685
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	12,632	623	2,769	2,412	1,747	1,195	2,273	1,613
Caucasian	21,447	74	4,198	3,276	3,201	3,215	5,232	2,251
Japanese	14,868	172	824	1,271	1,972	2,844	6,427	1,358
Filipino	9,407	30	1,839	2,086	1,661	917	1,374	1,500
Other	11,354	412	1,328	2,113	1,379	1,585	2,574	1,963

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data.

Table 8. ANNUAL INCOME OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATE OF HAWAII
(Estimated)

SCHOOL DISTRICT	INCOME LEVEL															
	TOTAL		Under $5,000		$5,000-9,999		$10,000-14,999		$15,000-19,999		$20,000-24,999		$25,000 & over		Unknown	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	69,708	100	1,311	2	10,958	16	11,158	16	9,960	14	9,756	14	17,880	26	8,685	13
Hawaii	6,200	100	61	1	1,131	18	1,067	17	672	11	435	7	534	9	2,300	37
Maui	5,266	100	108	2	719	14	613	12	784	15	770	15	1,564	30	708	13
Kauai	2,887	100	51	2	415	14	434	15	743	26	451	16	578	20	215	7
Oahu	55,355	100	1,091	2	8,693	16	9,044	16	7,761	14	8,100	15	15,204	28	5,462	10
Honolulu	20,174	100	518	3	2,080	10	2,051	10	2,818	14	4,083	20	6,779	34	1,845	9
Windward Oahu	9,756	100	191	2	1,032	11	1,143	12	1,244	13	1,216	13	3,621	37	1,309	13
Central Oahu	12,719	100	283	2	2,538	20	2,026	16	1,876	15	2,010	16	3,112	25	874	7
Leeward Oahu	12,706	100	99	1	3,043	24	3,824	30	1,823	14	791	6	1,692	13	1,434	11

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data.

Table 9. DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME, BY AGE OF CHILD, STATE OF HAWAII
(Estimated)

INCOME CATEGORY (ANNUAL)	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE													
	5-12		5-11		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL CHILDREN	119,890	100	104,266	100	13,947	100	13,882	100	14,933	100	15,393	100	15,402	100	16,817	100	13,892	100	15,624	100
Under $5,000	2,551	2	2,160	2	354	3	379	3	447	3	357	2	123	1	128	1	372	3	391	3
$ 5,000 - 9,999	19,667	16	17,633	17	3,037	22	2,832	20	3,106	21	2,362	15	2,131	14	1,995	12	2,170	16	2,034	13
$10,000 - 14,999	19,893	17	17,739	17	2,403	17	2,147	16	2,490	17	2,521	16	3,060	20	2,364	14	2,754	20	2,154	14
$15,000 - 19,999	16,823	14	14,495	14	2,198	16	1,801	13	1,802	12	2,477	16	1,588	10	2,419	14	2,209	16	2,328	15
$20,000 - 24,999	15,947	13	13,720	13	1,643	12	1,674	12	1,895	13	2,213	14	2,267	15	2,120	13	1,908	14	2,227	14
$25,000 & over	28,948	24	24,723	24	2,724	20	3,244	23	3,378	23	3,424	22	3,860	25	5,247	31	2,846	21	4,225	27
Unknown	16,061	13	13,796	13	1,588	11	1,805	13	1,815	12	2,039	13	2,372	15	2,544	15	1,633	12	2,265	15

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data.

Table 10. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, WHOSE FAMILIES RECEIVE INCOME MAINTENANCE[1], BY SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE													
	5-12		5-11		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	18,122	100	16,238	90	2,631	15	2,437	13	2,306	13	2,194	12	2,251	12	2,314	13	2,105	12	1,884	10
Hawaii	2,631	100	2,371	90	376	14	340	13	377	14	317	12	317	12	338	13	306	12	260	10
Maui	1,253	100	1,120	89	200	16	187	15	145	12	145	12	148	12	155	12	140	11	133	11
Kauai	587	100	537	92	79	14	76	13	88	15	72	12	80	14	78	13	64	11	50	9
Oahu	13,651	100	12,210	88	1,976	14	1,834	13	1,696	12	1,660	12	1,706	12	1,743	13	1,595	12	1,441	11
Honolulu	4,715	100	4,219	90	657	14	650	14	598	13	553	12	610	13	582	12	569	12	496	11
Windward Oahu	2,440	100	2,159	89	340	14	304	12	290	12	305	13	313	13	335	14	272	11	281	12
Central Oahu	1,882	100	1,687	89	299	16	260	14	231	12	215	11	244	13	228	12	210	11	195	10
Leeward Oahu	4,614	100	4,145	91	680	15	620	13	577	13	587	13	539	12	598	13	544	12	469	10

[1] Food Stamp receipients are not included.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Social Services and Housing, Research & Statistics Office; data as of December 1980.

Table 11. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, WHOSE FAMILIES RECEIVE INCOME MAINTENANCE[1], BY ETHNICITY
STATE OF HAWAII

ETHNICITY	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE													
	5-12		5-11		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	18,122	100	16,238	100	2,631	100	2,437	100	2,306	100	2,194	100	2,251	100	2,314	100	2,105	100	1,884	100
Hawaiian/ Part Hawaiian	5,436	30	4,864	30	774	29	744	31	689	30	634	29	660	29	685	30	678	32	572	30
Caucasian	2,377	13	2,151	13	373	14	318	13	308	13	287	13	292	13	310	13	263	13	226	12
Japanese	259	1	226	1	31	1	38	2	18	1	33	2	31	1	35	2	40	2	33	2
Filipino	966	5	844	5	134	5	112	5	119	5	108	5	129	6	131	6	111	5	122	7
Chinese	44	-	41	-	7	-	6	-	8	-	5	-	3	-	7	-	5	-	3	-
Korean	57	-	52	-	1	-	6	-	8	-	6	-	14	1	10	-	7	-	5	-
Samoan	1,82	10	1,636	10	258	10	227	9	222	10	243	11	243	11	220	10	223	11	191	10
Black	189	1	170	1	28	1	23	1	14	1	34	2	28	1	19	1	24	1	19	1
Hispanic	146	1	134	1	25	1	15	1	20	1	22	1	15	1	20	1	17	1	12	1
Other	3,421	19	3,041	19	454	17	434	18	414	18	425	19	445	20	454	20	415	20	380	20
Unknown	3,400	19	3,07	19	546	21	514	21	486	21	397	18	391	17	423	18	322	15	321	17

[1] Food Stamp recipients are not included.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Social Services and Housing, Research & Statistics Office; data as of December 1980.

Table 12. LABOR FORCE INFORMATION BY CENSUS TRACT COMBINATIONS, STATE OF HAWAII

AREA	CENSUS TRACTS COVERED	1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE CLF	UNEMP	RATE	1980 ANNUAL AVERAGE CLF	UNEMP	RATE
STATE OF HAWAII		399,000	25,000	6.3	400,000	20,000	5.0
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU	1-113	313,650	19,100	6.1	313,200	14,900	4.8
SUBAREA HONOLULU	1-45	138,050	6,700	4.9	138,250	5,250	3.8
Hawaii Kai-Waialae Kahala	1-5	18,800	700	3.7	18,850	550	2.9
Palolo-Kapahulu	6-17	35,150	1,250	3.5	35,300	950	2.7
Moiliili-Waikiki	18-26	29,250	1,700	5.7	29,250	1,300	4.5
University-Manoa	27-31	18,350	850	4.7	18,400	650	3.6
Makiki-Ala Moana	32-37	21,450	1,250	5.7	21,450	950	4.5
Lower Punchbowl	38-45	15,050	1,000	6.8	15,000	800	5.3
SUBAREA KALIHI	46-72	56,150	3,650	6.5	56,000	2,850	5.1
Kapalama-Nuuanu	46-50	14,650	600	4.1	14,700	450	3.2
Palama	51-57	8,450	700	8.5	8,400	550	6.7
Kalihi	58-62	12,650	850	6.6	12,600	650	5.2
Kalihi Valley	63-66	9,850	850	8.5	9,800	650	6.7
Airport-Tripler	67-72	10,500	700	6.4	10,500	550	5.0
SUBAREA WAIPAHU	73-100	72,000	6,000	8.4	71,500	4,700	6.6
Aiea-Halawa	73-78	14,950	900	5.9	14,900	700	4.6
Pearl City	79-82	12,100	600	4.9	12,100	450	3.8
Ewa-Ewa Beach	83-86	6,850	600	8.8	6,800	450	6.9
Waipahu	87-89	13,650	1,150	8.3	13,550	900	6.5
Wahiawa	90-95	11,050	1,100	9.7	10,900	850	7.7

AREA	CENSUS TRACTS COVERED	1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE CLF	UNEMP	RATE	1980 ANNUAL AVERAGE CLF	UNEMP	RATE
Waianae-Nanakuli	96-98	9,300	1,200	12.8	9,150	950	10.1
Nanakuli	96.02	3,800	500	13.6	3,750	400	10.8
Waialua-Haleiwa	99-100	4,150	550	13.2	4,050	450	10.5
Haleiwa	99.02-100	1,800	250	13.9	1,800	200	11.1
SUBAREA KANEOHE	101-113	47,450	2,700	5.7	47,450	2,100	4.4
Kahuku-Kahaluu	101-103	10,300	500	5.0	10,350	400	3.8
Waimea-Kahuku	101	1,650	150	7.6	1,650	100	5.9
Hauula-Kaaawa	102.01	1,350	100	6.9	1,300	50	5.4
Laie	102.02	1,950	50	3.3	1,950	50	2.6
Kaneohe	105-107	13,850	950	6.7	13,800	750	5.3
Kailua-Waimanalo	108-113	23,300	1,250	5.4	23,300	1,000	4.2
HAWAII COUNTY	201-221	35,400	2,850	8.1	35,450	2,350	6.7
Hilo	201-209,221	20,350	1,500	7.3	20,400	1,250	6.0
Puna District	210,211	2,950	350	12.2	2,950	300	10.2
Ka'u	212	1,550	100	6.3	1,550	100	5.2
Kona	213,215	2,250	150	5.6	2,250	100	4.5
South Kona	213	700	*	2.3	700	*	1.9
North Kona	215	1,550	100	7.0	1,550	100	5.7
Kealakekua-Capt. Cook	214	1,400	150	9.0	1,400	100	7.4

AREA	CENSUS TRACTS COVERED	1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE CLF	UNEMP	RATE	1980 ANNUAL AVERAGE CLF	UNEMP	RATE
Kailua Village	216	1,300	300	21.5	1,300	250	18.2
Kohala	217,218	3,150	250	8.2	3,150	200	6.7
South Kohala	217	1,350	150	11.8	1,350	150	9.8
North Kohala	218	1,800	100	5.6	1,850	100	4.5
Hamakua	219,220	2,450	100	4.6	2,450	100	3.8
Honokaa-Kukuihaele	219	1,650	100	5.5	1,650	100	4.5
Paauhau	220	750	*	2.6	750	*	2.2
MAUI COUNTY	301-319	32,400	2,050	6.3	33,650	1,900	5.6
MAUI ISLAND	301-315	27,200	1,550	5.7	28,400	1,500	5.3
Hana	301	600	*	1.7	650	*	1.6
Haiku-Pauwela	302	1,350	200	15.6	1,400	200	14.6
Kula	303	1,250	50	4.6	1,300	50	4.3
Makawao	304	2,800	150	5.1	2,900	150	4.8
Paia	305	1,150	100	9.2	1,150	100	8.6
Specklesville	306	600	*	5.0	650	*	4.6
Kihei	307	900	50	7.5	950	50	7.0
Waihee-Waikapu	308	850	*	2.3	900	*	2.1
Wailuku	309-310	6,350	400	6.1	6,650	400	5.7
Kahului	311-312	6,450	350	5.1	6,750	300	4.7
Puunene	313	600	*	4.2	600	*	3.9
Lahaina	314	3,050	100	3.5	3,200	100	3.2
Honokohua	315	1,300	50	4.5	1,350	50	4.1
MOLOKAI ISLAND	317-319	3,550	400	11.2	3,500	300	8.4
LANAI ISLAND	316	1,650	100	5.7	1,700	100	4.9

AREA	CENSUS TRACTS COVERED	1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE CLF	UNEMP	RATE	1980 ANNUAL AVERAGE CLF	UNEMP	RATE
KAUAI COUNTY	401-410	17,550	1,000	5.6	17,750	850	4.9
Hanalei	401	650	*	2.3	650	*	2.0
Kawaihau District	402,403	4,350	300	7.5	4,350	300	6.5
Puhi-Hanamaulu	404	2,200	200	9.4	2,200	200	8.2
Lihue	405	2,250	*	1.5	2,300	*	1.2
Koloa-Poipu	406	2,000	100	5.4	2,000	100	4.7
Eleele-Kalaheo	407	2,100	100	4.3	2,150	100	3.8
All Other Areas Combined	408-410	4,050	200	5.2	4,100	200	4.5

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*Indicates fewer than 50.

NOTE: CLF = Civilian Labor Force.
Except for percent unemployed, data $\geq$ 50 rounded to the nearest 50.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data is preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Statistics Office, Labor Force Information for Selected Census Tract Combinations, 1979-1980, June 1981. 1979 and 1980 data.

3. PARENTS

Single Parents

In 1976, the large majority (84%) of families in Hawaii were intact husband-wife units. Single women maintained 11%, and single men headed 5% of the remaining families.[1] These figures are in line with the rest of the nation where the number of households maintained by women with no husband present increased 51% between 1970 and 1979, so that 15% of all American families are maintained by a single woman. Eighty-three percent (83%) of American families still have both a husband and wife.[2] Meanwhile, the divorce rate for Hawaii has steadily risen from 3.3 per 1000 persons in 1970 to 5.5 in 1979, while the marriage rate has decreased during the same period from 13.7 to 12.8. Over half of the couples divorcing have children under 18 years of age.[3]

Filipino children have the lowest incidence (5%) of living in single-parent households, followed by the Japanese with 8%. On the other end of the spectrum are Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian children, 21% of whom live with single parents. (See Tables 13 and 13a)

Because "more than a half of children under 18 years of age whose family incomes were less than the poverty level were members of families headed by women",[4] it is important to know that statewide, 12% of the target children live in households headed by single women. Fifty-three percent (53%) of the five- to twelve-

year-olds' mothers and 89% of their fathers are employed. (See Tables 15 and 15a) In an earlier report on the birth to four-year-old age group, OCY shows that 36% of those mothers and 93% of those fathers are employed.[5]

Half (50%) of the five- to twelve-year-old target population have all resident parents employed; that is, the single parent is employed or both parents in two-parent households are employed. The children in single-parent families are more likely to have that one parent working (58%) than the children in two-parent families are to have both parents working (48%). Also, Tables 15 and 15a combined with OCY's Hawaii Early Childhood Basic Data and Information Book on younger children show that the mother is more likely to be employed outside the home as the child grows older. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of the Japanese children live in households where all resident parents are employed. Almost three-fourths (73%) of Maui's children, but only 39% of Hawaii County's and Leeward Oahu's children live in such households. (See Tables 13, 13a, 14 and 14a)

Child care is an issue that has emerged with these increasing numbers of working parents. Table 16 shows the number of centers that provide day care, after-school care and summer day care to each group. It does not count the number of spaces available at the centers. One hundred sixty-eight (168) centers provide day care to five-year-olds and 124 centers serve six-year-olds.

After-school care is much less available even for five-year-olds (93 centers), and this service decreases rapidly as the age increases: 76 centers serve six-year-olds, whereas 26 centers serve twelve-year-olds. The working parent encounters more of a problem in the summer: only 68 centers serve one or more ages in the 5-11 age range, and 18 centers serve twelve-year-olds.

Parents' Education

Eighteen percent (18%) of the target children's parents, as compared to 23% of the entire adult population 25 years and older[7] do not have a high school degree. Of the high school graduates, 42% of the fathers and 37% of the mothers went on to college or vocational school.

Age of Parents

Table 18 shows that 1.7% of the children were definitely born to teenage mothers who were not yet themselves 18 years old. Some of the mothers between the ages of 25 and 29 who have children ages 8, 9, 10, or 11 may also have been adolescents at the time their children were born. The same possibility is true for mothers under 25 who have five- and six-year-olds.

Eight percent (8%) of the children were definitely born to mothers 35 years or older. Some of the mothers now 45 years and older with 11- or 12-year-old children and women, ages 40-44, with

children between the ages of six and ten may also have been in this older mothers' "risk" group at the time their children were born.

Introduction to Parents Tables

Tables 13-15a, based on the Department of Health's Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, present information on target children living in two-parent and single-parent households. They also tell if the parents are employed outside the home. Unknown is more detailed data on the parents' employment, e.g. full- or part-time; day or night shift; year-round or school year only.

OCY developed Table 16 from the Department of Social Services and Housing's October 1980 Directory of Group Day Care Centers, and records at the Childcare Information and Referral Switchboard. The table shows the number of centers that provide care all day to five- and six-year olds, after-school care for each age, and all day summer care for the target population.

Tables 17, 17a, 18 and 18a, based on the Health Surveillance Program, present details on the education and age of the target population's parents.

Table 13. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, IN SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS, BY ETHNICITY STATE OF HAWAII (Estimated)

PARENTS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS	TOTAL	ETHNICITY				
		HAWAIIAN/ PART HAWAIIAN	CAUCASIAN	JAPANESE	FILIPINO	OTHER
TOTAL	17,315	7,390	3,127	1,484	590	4,724
Total number of children with single-mother head of house	14,523	6,102	2,809	1,300	558	3,754
Mother unemployed	6,505	3,082	762	16	398	2,247
Mother employed	8,018	3,020	2,047	1,284	160	1,507
Total number of children with single-father head of house	2,792	1,288	318	184	32	970
Father unemployed	776	389	--	79	17	291
Father employed	2,016	899	318	105	15	679

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data

Table 13a. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, IN TWO-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS, BY ETHNICITY STATE OF HAWAII (Estimated)

PARENTS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS	TOTAL	ETHNICITY				
		HAWAIIAN/ PART HAWAIIAN	CAUCASIAN	JAPANESE	FILIPINO	OTHER
TOTAL	102,564	28,359	21,209	16,420	12,386	24,190
Father only employed	42,562	10,890	12,545	5,096	3,911	10,120
Mother only employed	4,221	1,077	135	210	1,904	895
Both parents employed	49,394	13,241	8,012	10,900	5,677	11,564
No parents employed	6,387	3,151	517	214	894	1,611

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data

Table 14. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, IN SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT STATE OF HAwAII (Estimated)

PARENTS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS	TOTAL	DISTRICT							
		HAWAII	MAUI	KAUAI	OAHU	HONOLULU	WINDWARD OAHU	CENTRAL OAHU	LEEWARD OAHU
TOTAL	17,311	1,627	1,015	877	13,792	6,459	2,717	2,071	2,545
Total number of children with single-mother head of house	14,522	1,334	912	772	11,504	5,752	1,808	1,697	2,247
Mother unemployed	6,505	513	278	368	5,346	2,681	458	847	1,360
Mother employed	8,017	821	634	404	6,158	3,071	1,350	850	887
Total number of children with single-father head of house	2,789	293	103	105	2,288	707	909	374	298
Father unemployed	775	--	17	--	758	264	454	--	40
Father employed	2,014	293	86	105	1,530	443	455	374	258

Source: Hawaii State Deparrment of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data

Table 14a. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, IN TWO-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT STATE OF HAWAII (Estimated)

PARENTS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS	TOTAL	DISTRICT							
		HAWAII	MAUI	KAUAI	OAHU	HONOLULU	WINDWARD OAHU	CENTRAL OAHU	LEEWARD OAHU
TOTAL	102,563	9,411	7,574	4,480	81,098	24,447	15,386	22,380	18,885
Father only employed	42,563	4,531	1,270	1,462	35,300	8,637	5,436	10,830	10,397
Mother only employed	4,222	438	285	201	3,298	1,975	466	463	394
Both parents employed	49,393	3,159	5,530	2,599	38,105	12,185	8,567	10,158	7,195
No parents employed	6,385	1,283	489	218	4,395	1,650	917	929	899

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data

TABLE 15. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, IN SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS, BY AGE OF CHILD STATE OF HAWAII (Estimated)

PARENTS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS	TOTAL	SUBTOTAL	CHILD'S AGE							
	5-12	5-11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	17,311	14,793	1,716	2,310	1,876	2,059	1,943	2,221	2,668	2,518
Total number of children with single-mother head of house	14,521	12,675	1,582	1,918	1,553	1,749	1,736	1,762	2,375	1,846
Mother unemployed	6,505	5,808	879	1,052	943	858	542	986	548	697
Mother employed	8,016	6,867	703	866	610	891	1,194	776	1,827	1,149
Total number of children with single-father head of house	2,790	2,118	134	392	323	310	207	459	293	672
Father unemployed	774	588	118	113	113	139	--	--	105	186
Father employed	2,016	1,530	16	279	210	171	207	459	188	486

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data

TABLE 15a. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, IN TWO-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS, BY AGE OF CHILD
STATE OF HAWAII
(Estimated)

PARENTS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS	TOTAL	SUBTOTAL	CHILD'S AGE							
	5-12	5-11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	102,563	89,456	12,230	11,557	13,057	13,334	13,459	14,595	11,224	13,107
Father only employed	42,561	38,096	5,708	5,497	5,087	5,521	6,563	5,267	4,453	4,465
Mother only employed	4,220	3,783	535	164	494	625	635	1,047	283	437
Both parents employed	49,395	42,251	5,285	5,430	6,483	6,618	5,662	7,391	5,382	7,144
No parents employed	6,387	5,326	702	466	993	570	599	890	1,106	1,061

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data

Table 16. AVAILABILITY OF AFTER-SCHOOL CARE, DAY CARE, AND SUMMER CARE FOR CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT, STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	AFTER-SCHOOL CARE								DAY CARE		SUMMER CARE	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	6	5-11	12
TOTAL	93	76	68	65	57	47	33	26	168	124	68	18
Hawaii	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	16	8	8	1
Maui	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	8	4	4	1
Kauai	7	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	8	6	-	2
Oahu	78	64	58	55	49	39	26	19	136	106	56	14
Honolulu	46	38	34	33	30	27	17	13	77	60	30	10
Windward Oahu	13	13	13	12	10	5	4	2	29	27	5	1
Central Oahu	11	8	7	6	6	5	4	3	18	11	13	2
Leeward Oahu	8	5	4	4	3	2	1	1	12	8	8	1

Source: Hawaii State Department of Social Services & Housing, Community Directory of Group Day Care Centers, October 1980; and Child Care Information & Referral Switchboard, January 1981.

Table 17. LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED BY MOTHERS OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12
STATE OF HAWAII
(Estimated)

MOTHER'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE													
	5-12		5-11		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	117,084	100	102,132	100	13,813	100	13,475	100	14,610	100	15,083	100	15,195	100	16,357	100	13,599	100	14,952	100
Less than 5th grade	1,593	1	1,339	1	241	2	351	3	25	—	219	1	183	1	128	1	192	1	254	2
5th - 8th grade	6,673	6	5,766	6	643	5	1,266	9	938	6	737	5	649	4	756	5	777	6	907	6
9th - 12th grade; no degree	13,032	11	11,492	11	1,298	9	1,211	9	1,769	12	1,907	13	1,551	10	1,843	11	1,913	14	1,540	10
high school graduate	50,348	43	43,760	43	6,266	45	5,588	42	6,124	42	5,823	39	6,712	44	6,821	42	6,426	47	6,588	44
vocational/ college	42,782	37	37,553	37	4,977	36	4,814	36	5,427	37	6,077	40	5,823	38	6,279	38	4,156	31	5,229	35
unknown	2,656	2	2,222	2	388	3	245	2	327	2	320	2	277	2	530	3	135	1	434	3

Source: State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data.

Table 17A. LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED BY FATHERS OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12
STATE OF HAWAII
(Estimated)

FATHER'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE															
	5-12		5-11		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	104,973	100	91,194	100	12,189	100	11,941	100	13,275	100	13,548	100	13,667	100	15,056	100	11,518	100	13,779	100
Less than 5th grade	3,352	3	2,782	3	557	5	376	3	311	2	374	3	408	3	399	3	357	3	570	4
5th - 8th grade	6,400	6	5,494	6	532	4	474	4	848	6	632	5	560	4	1,078	7	1,370	12	506	7
9th - 12th grade; no degree	8,515	8	7,401	8	1,278	11	684	6	1,044	8	811	6	1,186	9	1,274	9	1,124	10	1,114	8
high school graduate	40,073	38	34,439	38	4,515	37	4,347	36	5,064	38	5,596	41	5,383	39	5,095	34	4,439	39	5,634	41
vocational/ college	43,560	42	38,531	42	4,842	40	5,690	48	5,621	42	5,890	44	5,879	43	6,581	44	4,028	35	5,029	37
Unknown	3,073	3	2,547	3	465	4	370	3	387	3	245	2	251	2	629	4	200	2	526	4

Source: State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data

Table 18. AGES OF MOTHERS OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, STATE OF HAWAII
(Estimated)

MOTHER'S AGE	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE													
	5-12		5-11		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	116,104	100	101,382	100	13,650	100	13,339	100	14,490	100	14,857	100	15,195	100	16,357	100	13,494	100	14,722	100
Under 25	2,393	2	2,316	2	1,077	8	538	4	453	3	106	1	20	---	66	---	56	---	77	1
25 - 29	15,262	13	14,631	14	3,088	23	2,975	22	2,716	19	2,596	18	1,432	9	1,330	8	494	4	631	4
30 - 34	35,841	31	32,666	32	4,248	31	4,738	36	5,580	39	4,974	34	5,078	33	3,995	24	4,053	30	3,175	22
35 - 39	29,873	26	25,655	25	3,179	23	3,209	24	3,056	21	3,810	26	4,198	28	4,465	27	3,738	28	4,218	29
40 - 44	16,914	15	13,024	13	1,090	8	748	6	1,514	10	1,784	12	2,092	14	3,565	22	2,231	17	3,890	26
45 & older	15,821	14	13,090	13	968	7	1,131	9	1,171	8	1,587	11	2,375	16	2,936	18	2,922	22	2,731	19

Source: State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data.

Table 18A. AGES OF FATHERS OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, STATE OF HAWAII
(Estimated)

FATHER'S AGE	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE															
	5-12		5-11		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	104,233	100	90,713	100	12,045	100	11,941	100	13,153	100	13,388	100	13,667	100	15,018	100	11,501	100	13,520	100
Under 25	1,275	1	1,219	1	709	6	75	1	199	2	177	1	59	—	—	—	—	—	56	—
25 - 29	7,332	7	7,205	8	1,694	14	1,475	12	1,221	9	1,090	8	838	6	536	4	351	3	127	1
30 - 34	20,240	19	18,713	21	2,377	20	3,324	28	3,213	24	3,150	24	3,088	23	1,836	12	1,725	15	1,527	11
35 - 39	29,149	28	25,332	28	3,179	26	3,152	26	3,775	29	3,812	29	3,987	29	4,303	29	3,124	27	3,817	28
40 - 44	17,853	17	14,841	16	2,118	18	1,940	16	2,057	16	2,104	16	1,997	15	2,566	17	2,059	18	3,012	22
45 & older	28,384	27	23,403	26	1,968	16	1,975	17	2,688	20	3,055	23	3,698	27	5,777	39	4,242	37	4,981	37

Source: State Department of Health, Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79 data.

4. CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Summary

For every 1000 children ages five to twelve in Hawaii, 2.5 are abused and 1.1 are neglected. Although child abuse and neglect concern a low portion of the total child population, this long-standing problem, previously underground, is becoming more prominent and has always been critical for the individual children involved. The statistics at this point only show the number of incidents that have been reported and confirmed, and the same child may have been involved more than once. These figures are expected to increase as the public becomes more aware of the problem itself and of the procedures for reporting, and as the Department of Social Services and Housing (DSSH) responds to reports promptly enough to confirm abuse and neglect more easily.

Over half (52%) the reports on the target population are confirmed child abuse and neglect. Schools, social agencies, health care professionals, coroners, medical examiners, police, and day care centers are required by law to report their suspicions of child abuse and neglect to the DSSH. The greatest number (212) of reports came from anonymous callers, who reported the most cases of confirmed neglect. The schools have been the most helpful in spotting abuse: of 188 school reports, 73% abuse and 46% neglect cases were confirmed. The police, who were just added to the list of mandated reporters in 1979, have a high

accuracy rate: 76% abuse and 66% neglect cases were confirmed, but they only report a third as many incidents as do the schools. Another group of mandated reporters, the health professionals, only report as often as the police do, and they too have a high accuracy rate (62%). It is not known whether the police and health professionals confine their reports to obvious cases. Social agencies reported 80 cases and have a moderate accuracy rate (47%).

Almost one-half (48%) of the confirmed cases are for physical abuse. Lack of supervision (16%) is the second major deficiency of abusive and neglectful parents. According to DSSH's 1979 analysis, about 100 of these children were unsupervised between the end of the school day and the time their parents came home from work.

The Department of Social Services and Housing described the family characteristics of the child abuse/neglect victims in 1980:[1]

- Forty-three percent (43%) of the abused and 36% of the neglected children lived with both natural parents at the time of the incident.
- Half (51%) of the neglected youngsters lived in a single-parent household.
- Fifty-nine percent (59%) of the mothers of abused children and 62% of the mothers of neglected children were not employed outside

of the home. Eighteen percent (18%) of the fathers of the abused and neglected children were unemployed.

- Over half (51%) of abusive and neglectful families were receiving financial assistance from the state of Hawaii. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of the families had received social services within the past two years from some public or private agency.

- Men perpetrated 57% of the abuse and women 68% of the neglect.

- Military families accounted for over one-fifth (21%) of all reported abuse and neglect on Oahu. Ninety percent (90%) of the cases were from enlisted families, and 61% of the cases involved short-term enlistees.

- Few victims had special characteristics (e.g. handicapped or retarded) which might have predisposed them to abuse and neglect.

- Part-Hawaiian children accounted for the highest percentage (26%) of confirmed abuse cases, followed by 22% Caucasian and 21.5% of mixed backgrounds. Caucasian

children were neglected most often with over one-third (35%) of the confirmed cases. Another 24% of the confirmed cases were of mixed stock, and 16% were part-Hawaiian.

A wide variety of circumstances can put undue strain on a household. According to both male and female abuse perpetrators, family discord was their chief stress. In neglect, however, female perpetrators listed unrelieved child care as the main stress in their lives. DSSH social workers listed intolerance of the child's behavior for 55% of all abuse cases. Other streses include alcoholism, drug dependency, low income, unemployment, ignorance, loneliness, mental illness, transportation difficulties and inadequate housing.

Introduction to Child Abuse and Neglect Tables

Tables 19-21 present Department of Social Services and Housing statistics on abuse and neglect.

Table 19. CONFIRMED CASES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, STATE OF HAWAII

AGE		% OF TOTAL ABUSE/ NEGLECT (0-18)	TOTAL ABUSE/ NEGLECT (5-12)		ABUSE (5-12)				NEGLECT (5-12)			
			Number	Percent	Males	Females	Number	Percent	Males	Females	Number	Percent
TOTAL	5-12	42	433	100	141	155	296	100	77	60	137	100
SUBTOTAL	5-11	37	387	89	128	132	260	88	71	56	127	92
5		8	82	19	25	29	54	18	13	15	28	20
6		7	70	16	29	19	48	16	14	8	22	16
7		4	43	10	16	14	30	10	4	9	13	9
8		6	63	15	20	18	38	13	17	8	25	18
9		5	54	12	16	23	39	13	7	8	15	11
10		4	41	9	13	17	30	10	5	6	11	8
11		3	34	8	9	12	21	7	11	2	13	9
12		5	46	11	13	23	36	12	6	4	10	7

Source: Hawaii State Department of Social Services and Housing, 1980 data.

Table 20. CONFIRMED ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY TYPE OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT, STATE OF HAWAII

TYPE	INCIDENTS			
	Number	Percent	Males	Females
TOTAL TYPES OF ABUSE/NEGLECT	582	100	284	298
TOTAL TYPES OF ABUSE	399	69	185	214
Physical Abuse	282	48	142	140
Sexual Abuse	29	5	4	25
Psychological Abuse	28	5	13	15
Threat of Abuse	13	2	6	7
Other	39	7	15	24
Unknown	8	1	5	3
TOTAL TYPES OF NEGLECT	183	31	99	84
Lack of Supervision	94	16	53	41
Physical Neglect	17	3	7	10
Medical Neglect	10	2	5	5
Psychological Neglect	8	1	4	4
Educational Neglect	6	1	5	1
Abandonment	4	1	2	2
Poisioning (accidental)	4	1	2	2
Other	39	7	21	18
Unknown	1	-	-	1

See Table 19 for the actual number of children involved.
Some children received multiple types of abuse and/or neglect.
Source: Hawaii State Department of Social Services and Housing, 1980 data.

Table 21. SOURCE OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS FOR CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, STATE OF HAWAII

REPORTERS	ABUSE			NEGLECT		
	Reports	Confirmed	% Confirmed	Reports	Confirmed	% Confirmed
TOTAL REPORTS	521	305	59	339	138	41
Mandated Reporters						
Social Agencies	52	29	56	28	13	46
Health Care Professionals	39	24	62	24	15	63
Schools	153	111	73	35	16	46
Police	34	26	76	32	21	66
Day Care	9	3	33	2	--	--
Others						
Anonymous	103	32	31	109	39	36
Neighbors	21	10	48	12	6	50
Relatives	29	17	59	36	8	22
Present Caretaker	21	16	76	7	2	29
Former Spouse	14	4	29	13	4	31
Victim	4	3	75	1	--	--
Sibling	7	4	57	2	1	50
Perpetrator	2	2	100	--	--	--
Court	1	1	100	--	--	--
Clergy	3	3	100	6	4	67
Other	29	20	69	32	9	28

Source: Hawaii State Department of Social Services and Housing, 1980 data.

5. OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT

Summary

Out-of-home placement in this chapter includes foster care in private family or group homes, temporary care of handicapped children to provide respite to their families, protective emergency shelter available to runaways or victims of child abuse and neglect, and non-protective emergency shelter available to a family who needs to have temporary care for their children due to a crisis.

Foster care is intended to provide temporary care to a child only for a short period. Returning him or her home as early as possible or to locate some other permanent home for the child is the social worker's main objective. The exception is Department of Health (DOH) respite or long-term placement of handicapped children.

About 1000 beds are available in the state in the form of foster homes, group homes, and short-term (up to 30 days) shelters. Eighty-six beds are used by DOH as respite or long-term placements for handicapped children. Kauai and Hawaii each have four spaces in a group home, Maui has five respite and two other spaces and Oahu has seven respite and 64 other spaces for handicapped children. About 30 of the target population were placed in the long-term placement.[1]

Of the Department of Social Services and Housing (DSSH) facilities, private foster homes are deemed most appropriate for five- to twelve-year-olds. Foster parents are expected to cover the child's costs for food, clothing, school supplies, and allowance from a monthly stipend. Effective August 1981, the board rate per month for children under the age of six is $150.00, for children six through twelve years, $180.00, and for teens, $232.00

In December 1980, 16% of the DSSH spaces were filled by five- to twelve-year-old children. One hundred seventy (170) children in this age group were placed outside of their home by DSSH because their families were malfunctioning (39%), they were victims of child abuse/neglect (37%), their parents were absent, or too ill to care for them $14%), or for miscellaneous reasons (10%). (See Table 24) Another handful of children in the target population was placed by private child-placing agencies licensed by DSSH: Catholic Social Services, Child & Family Service, Hale Kipa, Latter-Day Saints Social Services, and Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center.[2]

Over one-third (35%) of the five- to twelve-year old foster children were Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, one-fourth (25%) were Caucasian, and another 24% were of mixed stock other than part-Hawaiian. (See Table 23) These ethnic patterns and the major reasons for placement of these children were similar to the rest of the foster placements in 1979-80.[3]

Since the goal is to have each child living in a situation that can be called "home", the total amount of time a child spends in "temporary" foster care becomes significant. Of the 160 five- to twelve-year-olds living in foster care in December 1980, 97 had spent more than two years in foster care. Of these, 37 had been foster children five years or more. The average total time in all DSSH foster care in 1979-80 was one and half years. (See Table 25)

Introduction to Out-of-home Placement Tables

Tables 22-25 give Department of Social Services and Housing statistics and information on out-of-home placements of children.

Table 22. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, IN DSSH OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT, BY TYPE OF PLACEMENT AND SEX OF CHILD, STATE OF HAWAII

CHILD'S AGE	TOTAL		FAMILY FOSTER CARE		CHILD GROUP CARE		NON-PROTECTIVE EMERGENCY SHELTER		PROTECTIVE EMERGENCY SHELTER	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL 5-12	226	188	171	129	3	2	12	9	40	48
SUBTOTAL 5-11	186	142	143	99	2	1	9	8	32	34
5	18	24	14	17	-	-	1	1	3	6
6	28	24	22	17	-	-	1	-	5	7
7	22	15	15	10	-	1	-	-	7	4
8	27	25	22	17	1	-	1	2	3	6
9	28	16	26	11	-	-	-	-	2	5
10	30	23	21	16	-	-	2	4	7	3
11	33	15	23	11	1	-	4	1	5	3
12	40	46	28	30	1	1	3	1	8	14

Source: Hawaii State Department of Social Sservices & Housing, Hawaii's Children Need Your Protection, October 1980, July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980 data.

Table 23. ETHNICITY OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, IN DSSH OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT, STATE OF HAWAII

ETHNICITY	TOTAL	PERCENT
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	60	35
Caucasian	42	25
Japanese	6	4
Filipino	5	3
Mixed (other than Part Hawaiian	40	24
Other	17	9

Table 24. MAJOR REASONS FOR DSSH OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, STATE OF HAWAII

REASONS	TOTAL	PERCENT
Family Malfunction	67	39
Child Abuse	47	27
Child Neglect	18	10
Absence or Incapacity of Parent	25	14
Runaway Child	1	1
Mentally Retarded	10	6
Other	5	3

Source for Tables 23 and 24: Hawaii State Department of Social Services and Housing, December 1980 data.

Table 25. TOTAL AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT IN DSSH OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT FOR CHILDREN AGES 5-12, STATE OF HAWAII

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TIME IN FOSTER CARE	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE															
	5-12		5-11		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL	88	72	73	59	6	8	7	7	15	13	7	11	6	9	14	5	18	6	15	13
Less than 6 months	6	12	6	9	-	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	3
6 months up to 1 year	12	3	9	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	3	-
1 year up to 18 months	7	6	7	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
18 months up to 2 years	10	7	8	6	2	2	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	1
2 years up to 3 years	11	16	11	12	-	2	1	-	1	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	3	-	-	4
3 years up to 4 years	11	10	9	9	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1
4 years up to 5 years	7	5	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1
5 years & more	24	13	17	10	1	1	2	1	4	2	-	1	-	3	5	1	5	1	7	3

Source: Hawaii State Department of Social Services and Housing, December 1980 data.

6. HEALTH

Mental Health

In 1979, 1,059 five- to twelve-year-old children were served by the Department of Health (DOH) Children's Services Teams stationed in each catchment area. More than twice as many boys (755) as girls (304) visit the Children's Teams. Over one-fourth (27%) of the children receiving these mental health services live in Kalihi-Palama. Maui County, with 7% of the target population, accounts for 12% of the target children receiving these services. (See Table 26)

The majority of children are referred to the Children's Teams by their schools for school-related problems. The Department of Education (DOE) estimates that 1% of its potential school population is made up of children who are considered psychotic or pre-psychotic and whose severe degree of impairment affects their adjustment at home and in the community and precludes school attendance. The DOE also estimates that 5% of Hawaii's school population is divided between these two groups:[1]

1. Children whose problems have persisted for a sustained length of time. These are children who have reduced ability to function up to capacity and whose emotional disturbance threatens to disrupt their school and social lives.

2. Children whose emotional disturbances are becoming chronic and are of such a severe degree that they are unable to function in a regular classroom setting and are placed in special education programs.

Approximately one-half (52%) the children are being treated for "Transient Situational Disorder", which is an acute reaction to some specific traumatic incident. This kind of disorder is temporary. Almost one-fifth (18%) of the children treated are diagnosed as having a "Behavior Disorder," which includes these kinds of reactions: hyperkinetic, withdrawing, overanxious, runaway, unsocialized aggressive, group delinquent, as well as others. The diagnosis for another 15% of the children is deferred.[2]

The Children's Teams identify the following groups of five- to twelve-year-olds as underserved, and therefore "at risk":[3]

- Children from single-parent families; with incarcerated parents; or experiencing loss, such as divorce or death in the family;
- Abused children;
- Children from families who are immigrants, transient, or newcomers to the community;
- Alienated pre-delinquent and delinquent children;
- Withdrawn children

Nutrition Programs

About 92% of all public school students regularly eat a school lunch, which costs 25¢.[4] Forty-three percent (43%) of the elementary children are qualified to receive a free school lunch, while only 34% of the seventh graders are so qualified. (See Table 27) Approximately 17% of the total public school population eats breakfast at school. Eighty percent (80%) of these breakfasts are free, and the rest cost 25¢. (See Table 28)

The federal government reimburses the state for lunches and breakfasts served to children from low income families. It uses two sets of criteria, one for free meals, and the other for reduced-price meals, but both groups have been receiving free meals in Hawaii. Due to federal cutbacks in 1981 however, the state policy is being changed to raise the school lunch price and to have three categories of payment: free; reduced price of not more than 20¢; and full price of not more than 45¢.

The federal criteria for July 1, 1981 - September 30, 1981 were:[5]

- Free meals and milk for a family of one (student living alone) on an annual income of $7,310; family of two, $9,280; three, $11,260; four, $13,230; five, $15,210; six, $17,180; seven, $19,160; eight, $21,130.

- For larger families, the income increases $1,980 for each additional member.

- Reduced-price meals for a family of one on an annual income of $10,790; two, $13,870; three, $16,950; four, $20,030; five, $23,120; six, $26,200; seven, $29,280; eight, $32,360; and increasing by $3,080 for each additional family member.

Hawaii and Leeward Oahu districts have the highest percent of their public school students in grades K-7 qualifying for a free lunch, with 50% and 49% respectively. Leeward Oahu also serves free 88% of its breakfasts, which is a much higher proportion than other districts. Central Oahu district has the lowest proportion (35%) of the target population qualifying for free lunch.

Only approximate figures are available for the rest of the government nutrition programs in Hawaii:

- Approximately 50 private schools offer the same National School Lunch Program offered by the public schools.

- Another dozen private schools sponsor only the Special Milk Program.

- The Child Care Food Program assists approximately 50 nonprofit licensed child care centers in providing food services (breakfast/lunch/supper/supplements at mid-morning and mid-afternoon) for children enrolled at the centers.

- In 1980 nearly 20,000 children, mostly on Oahu and in Maui County, participated in summer recreation programs that offered the Summer Food Services Program of breakfast and/or lunch.

Handicaps and Special Education

Five percent (5%) of the target population has a reported identified handicap. (See Table 29) Ninety-two attend private schools, and the remaining 5,950 make up 5% of the public school kindergarten through seventh grade enrollment. In the public schools, special education classes are conducted for about 83% of them. (See Table 30c) Those with speech, hearing, and visual impairment attend regular classes and receive therapy from traveling specialists.

By far the largest group (3,849 or 64%) has specific learning disabilities, but this is a handicap that is seldom diagnosed until a youngster starts having trouble in school. The upward climb of the state's learning disabled enrollment from a few kindergarteners (58) to many more sixth graders (815) and seventh graders (771) suggest a need for earlier identification of learning disabilities.

Speech-impaired children represent approximately one-fith (1,282 or 21%) of the target population's handicaps. Most of the speech-impaired students are in grades 1, 2, and 3, and the number declines with the upper grades. Nine percent (9%) of the handicapped children are mentally retarded. The remaining 6% are

hard of hearing, deaf, visually handicapped, deaf-blind, orthopedically impaired, seriously emotionally disturbed, learning impaired, or severely multiply handicapped.

School Health

The most common health problems noted by the school nurses and health aides in Hawaii's public schools are, in order of frequency, allergies, asthma, ear problems, and eye problems.[6] The Department of Health's School Health Services Branch provides occupational therapy and physical therapy to handicapped children. For all public school children, the branch is responsible for first aid care, health assessment, appropriate immunization, tuberculosis testing, physical examinations, and screening for scoliosis, and vision and hearing deficits. Three percent (3%) of the children "screened for far acuity vision were referred for further medical examination. Two percent (2,081) had medically confirmed vision deficits and one percent (1,242) were prescribed new glasses. The majority of referrals were in grades 3 to 7."[7] Two percent (2%) of the students screened for hearing problems were referred for medical examination.[8]

In a study of elementary students, the statistics indicate "that the alienated students had more problems with health and handicapping conditions than non-alienated students. Over 30%, or one out of every three, alienated students had some health or handicapping condition. Only 16.1% of the non-alienated students had any health or handicapping conditions. Asthma, as a health

condition, plagued the alienated student the most; whereas, hearing loss as a handicapping condition plagues the non-alienated student the most. Uncorrected sight (5.0%), allergies (4.5%)and hearing (5.4%) also posed problems to the alienated students."[9]

Introduction to Health Tables

Table 26 shows the number of target children served by the Department of Health's mental health facilities. It does not show the extent of mental health problems in this target population, because the DOH tries to refer individual cases with insurance coverage to the private sector.

Tables 27 and 28 present Department of Education statistics on the federal/state School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs.

Table 29 presents Department of Education's count of children, grades kindergarten through seven, with reported identified handicaps. Table 30c in Chapter 7 shows the Department of Education's count of handicapped children receiving special education.

Table 26. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, SERVED BY STATE MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES, BY AGE, BY SEX, BY CATCHMENT AREA
STATE OF HAWAII

CATCHMENT AREA	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE															
	5-12		5-11		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL	755	304	654	251	63	25	73	29	106	35	94	34	105	49	97	39	116	40	101	53
Hawaii	46	32	39	29	4	1	5	3	8	3	6	5	5	8	8	5	3	4	7	3
Maui	93	34	87	30	10	3	5	2	17	3	14	6	15	5	13	6	13	5	6	4
Kauai	26	9	24	9	4	-	4	-	4	3	4	-	1	2	4	1	3	3	2	-
Oahu	590	229	504	183	45	21	59	24	77	26	70	23	84	34	72	27	97	28	86	46
Diamond Head	87	33	75	29	11	2	3	3	12	3	7	6	9	5	11	6	22	4	12	4
Kalihi-Palama	194	90	153	61	10	5	13	6	12	9	20	7	38	10	25	11	35	13	41	29
Windward Oahu	75	24	65	19	2	3	9	3	12	4	8	2	6	5	15	-	13	2	10	5
Central Oahu	100	38	86	35	13	6	12	5	16	4	10	2	13	5	7	7	15	6	14	3
Leeward Oahu	134	44	125	39	9	5	22	7	25	6	25	6	18	9	14	3	12	3	9	5

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Mental Health Division, 1979 data

Table 27. PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN, GRADES K-7, QUALIFIED FOR FREE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL	SUB-TOTAL	CHILD'S GRADE							
	K-7	K-6	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	41,969	37,961	5,251	5,431	5,305	5,511	5,743	5,596	5,124	4,008
Hawaii	5,761	5,163	720	762	732	762	751	737	699	598
Maui	3,518	3,155	417	423	423	443	485	507	457	363
Kauai	1,911	1,733	225	223	223	245	277	282	258	178
Oahu	30,779	27,910	3,889	4,023	3,927	4,061	4,230	4,070	3,710	2,869
Honolulu	8,974	8,057	1,055	1,132	1,127	1,137	1,239	1,184	1,183	917
Windward	4,803	4,347	621	606	583	631	659	655	592	456
Central	7,714	7,082	1,138	1,105	1,045	1,029	1,064	928	773	632
Leeward	9,288	8,424	1,075	1,180	1,172	1,264	1,268	1,303	1,162	864

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Student Information Services Branch, 1980-81 data.

Table 28. SCHOOL BREAKFASTS SERVED AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS
STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	DAILY AVERAGE BREAKFASTS SERVED		DAILY AVERAGE FREE BREAKFASTS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	19,512	100	15,655	80
Hawaii	2,176	100	1,792	82
Maui	2,093	100	1,526	73
Kauai	877	100	705	80
Oahu	14,368	100	11,632	81
Honolulu	4,223	100	3,422	81
Windward	2,913	100	2,251	77
Central	3,487	100	2,656	76
Leeward	3,745	100	3,303	88

N.B. During 1979-80 school year, the schools and also this program were closed down for the six-week duration of a UPW strike.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, School Food Services, 1979-80 data.

Table 29. CHILDREN, GRADES K-7, WITH REPORTED IDENTIFIED HANDICAPS
STATE OF HAWAII

REPORTED IDENTIFIED HANDICAP	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE															
	K-7		K-6		K		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	6,027	100	5,034	100	167	100	445	100	532	100	814	100	913	100	1,106	100	1,057	100	993	100
Hard of Hearing	69	1	49	1	3	2	3	1	9	2	7	1	3	--	10	1	14	1	20	2
Deaf	39	1	36	1	1	1	3	1	2	--	2	--	1	--	17	2	10	1	3	--
Visually Handicapped	14	--	13	--	--	--	3	1	3	1	1	--	3	--	2	--	1	--	1	--
Deaf-Blind	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Speech Impaired	1,282	21	1,235	25	67	40	218	49	211	40	305	38	199	22	152	14	83	8	47	5
Mentally Retarded	541	9	425	8	16	10	38	9	49	9	65	8	65	7	84	8	108	10	116	12
Orthopedically Impaired	54	1	47	1	6	4	9	2	7	1	8	1	7	1	7	1	3	--	7	1
Seriously Emotionally Disturbed	142	2	114	2	7	4	9	2	8	2	21	3	22	2	26	2	21	2	28	3
Specific Learning Disability	3,849	64	3,078	61	58	35	154	35	239	45	402	49	607	67	803	73	815	77	771	78
Learning Impaired	7	--	7	--	5	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Severely Multiply Handicapped	27	--	27	1	4	2	7	2	4	1	3	--	6	1	1	--	2	--	--	--

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Student Information Services Branch, 1980-81 school year data

7. EDUCATION

Public and Private School

Kindergarteners through seventh graders represent 59% of the total K-12 public and private school enrollment in the state, with each grade contributing 7% or 8% to the total. Elementary school enrollment (grades K-6) constitutes 52% of the total enrollment. Although kindergarten is optional and five-year-olds are not required to attend school, as many children attend kindergarten as attend other elementary grades. (See Table 30)

Seventeen percent (17%) of the target population attend private school, but this percent varies greatly depending on the availability of private schools. For instance, sixteen percent (16%) of Kauai's elementary children are receiving a private education, but only 11% of Kauai's seventh graders are. Eight percent (8%) of Hawaii's and 13% of Maui's five- to twelve-year-olds attend private school. Central and Leeward Oahu each have 9% in private schools. Honolulu district's 62 private schools attract over 3,000 Windward Oahu children as well as their own population in grades K-7. Thus Honolulu and Windward Oahu district private schools alone educate 12% of the target population, most of whom live in those two districts.[1]

Many private pre-schools continue through kindergarten, which is reflected in a higher percent of kindergarteners (19%) than other elementary grades (16%) in private schools. On Oahu,

the percent of private schoolers jumps from 19% of elementary students to 23% of seventh graders, suggesting a movement from the public to private system at the intermediate level in that county. (See Tables 30 and 30d)

As noted in Chapter 1, Department of Education (DOE) ethnic figures tell a different story than the Department of Health (DOH) ethnic estimates do. This distinction prevents the determination of the ethnicity of the children in private schools, but a general profile can be drawn of the public school population for each school district. (See Table 31) Of course, schools within each district have their own characteristics.

The neighbor islands have few military dependents or immigrant children. Hawaii and Maui districts each have school populations that are 31% Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian. Both Maui and Kauai districts have high percentages of Filipino students (23% for Maui and 29% for Kauai).

Honolulu has the largest number (4,110 or 40%) of limited English-speaking children, and the greatest percentages of Japanese (25%), Chinese (8%), Samoan (6%), Korean (4%), and Indo-Chinese (3%) children. Honolulu also has the second lowest percent (15%) of Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian children in its public schools.

Leeward Oahu has a large group (1,819) of limited English-speaking students and the largest concentration of Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian (4,305) and Filipino (4,975) children in the state.

Another sizeable group (2,063) of limited English-speaking students are in Central Oahu. That district also has far and away the greatest number (9,302 or 56%) of military dependents, which in turn causes its very high percent (40%) of Caucasian children and the only sizeable group (5%) of black children in the state.

Windward Oahu's largest school population is Caucasian (4,100 or 34%), followed by Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian (3,556 or 30%).

Test Scores

The Department of Education administers the Stanford Achievement Test to second graders in the spring of each year and to fourth and sixth graders in the fall. The reading test measures reading comprehension and word study skills. The math test measures concepts, application, and computation. Test scores can range between 0 and 99.[2]

Second graders had considerably higher mean scores in both reading and math than the fourth and sixth graders, except in Honolulu and Central Oahu where the fourth graders maintained their high scores. Leeward Oahu second graders had low district mean percentiles (48 for reading; 42 for math), and the scores went even lower for fourth and sixth graders. In fact Leeward Oahu had the lowest district mean for both reading and math in all grades tested. In the other four districts of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Windward Oahu, second grade averages matched or approached the high district means achieved in the Honolulu and

Central Oahu districts, but declined for the fourth and sixth grades.

Attendance

The Hawaii law on compulsory attendance reads:

> Section 298-9 Attendance compulsory; exceptions. Unless excluded from school or excepted from attendance, all children who will have arrived at the age of at least six years, and who will not have arrived at the age of eighteen years, on or before December 31 of any school year, shall attend either a public or private school for and during such school year, and any parent, guardian, and other person having the responsibility for or care of a child whose attendance at school is obligatory shall send the child to some such school. Such attendance shall not be compulsory in the following cases:
>
> (3) Where the child who has reached the fifteenth anniversary of birth is suitably employed and has been excused from school attendance by the school department (or) its authorized agents, the family court or the district judge;
>
> (4) Where, upon investigation by the family court, when feasible, or by the district judge, it has been shown that for any other reason the child may properly remain away from school;
>
> (5) Where a child graduated from a high school or vocational school; or
>
> (6) Where the child is enrolled in an appropriate alternative educational program as approved by the superintendent in accordance with the plans and policies of the department of education.

Although the Department of Education is supposed to monitor attendance, it has been criticized for insufficient record-keeping and attention to attendance. In Winter 1980, it started to

require quarterly counts from the schools of how many students were absent 1-10 days and how many were absent more than 10 days.

Educational Neglect

A youngster "who is neither attending school nor receiving educational services required by law whether through the child's own misbehavior or nonattendance or otherwise.[3] is defined as "educationally neglected." If a child is absent 20 days or does not enroll at all and school efforts to have him or her return to school are unsuccessful, an "educational neglect" petition is filed with the Family Court. Approximately one-fourth (26%) of the 230 petitions filed by the DOE in school year 1979-80 were for children in kindergarten through grade seven.[4]

Grade	# Referred
K	0
1	4
2	1
3	6
4	11
5	7
6	8
7	23
	60

Suspensions

In 1979-80, 64 elementary students and 71 seventh graders were suspended from school for periods of one to ten days. (See Tables 36 and 37) The target population only provides 4% of the

state suspensions, but Tables 36 and 37 help to describe the schools that the target population attend. The statistics are not confined to kindergarten through seventh grades. These tables show the total short-term suspensions, lasting less than 11 days, for all the students in all the grades attending the school. Of the 3,191 students suspended, 77% of them were boys. The tables also show the actual number of students missing school due to suspensions less than 11 days and the type of incidents occurring at the schools.

The most common reason for suspension is assault (36%), followed by insubordination (20%). Avoiding class in the form of truancy, cutting class or tardiness is the reason for supension 9% of the time. Other incidents or combination of incidents triggering suspension are threats, theft and "highjacking," property damage, arson, disruptive behavior, fireworks, leaving campus, loitering, gambling, marijuana, drugs, alcohol, and smoking. These tables do not tell the extent to which these incidents are happening on campuses. It only tells how often the administration uses suspension as a disciplinary measure after an incident is reported and proven.

Ninety-six percent (96%) of the elementary children and 35% of the seventh graders attend schools that suspend a negligible (less than 1%) number of students. These are usually elementary or combination elementary/intermediate schools. Ten percent (10%)

of the elementary children and 12% of the seventh graders attend the 24 combination elementary/intermediate schools in the state, which come in all sizes and have a low suspension rate: one was 8%; the others 0-3%.

Approximately three-fourths (76%) of the seventh graders in the state attend an intermediate school, which has seventh, eight, and ninth grades, or seventh and eighth grades. The suspension rates for intermediate schools vary greatly averaging 8%, but with one school suspending at a rate of 29%.

Six percent (6%) of the seventh graders attend the school organization with the highest sustained suspension rate (11-17%), which is the intermediate/high school with about 870 students. The one other intermediate/high school in the state has 700 students and a 6% suspension rate. There are eight schools in the most rural areas with all grades, elementary through high school. One had an 11% suspension rate, and the others ranged up to 7%.

In addition, 34 students in the schools that have grades kindergarten through seven received "serious discipline," which stemmed from the same types of incidents that caused short-term suspensions. According to DOE Rule 49, no "serious discipline" may be meted out to special education students. "Serious disciplinary measures" include a suspension lasting longer than 10 days, a transfer to another school, or dismissal from school. In the latter two cases, the school administration is responsible

for providing an alternative means of education, which may serve as a restraining factor on the administration in using "serious discipline."

Vandalism and Violence in the Public Schools

As with the suspension tables, the vandalism and violence statistics help to describe the environment of the schools the target population attend. DOE officials say many incidents are never reported and, in 1979-80, 40% of the public schools in the state did not even submit School Security Forms documenting the degree of vandalism and violence on campuses. Windward Oahu and Central Oahu had the worst reporting record in 1979-80, with 60% of the Windward and 53% of the Central Oahu schools neglecting to report. In the previous school year, 1978-79, only 36% of the schools in the state reported security data.[5]

Of those reporting, the major problem areas are fights between individuals (657 reports), vandalism (392 reports), assault and battery (262 reports), insubordination (148 reports), drug abuse (119 reports) and burglary (118 reports). (See Table 38)

Introduction to Education Tables

Tables 30 to 38 present Department of Education information related to school. Table 30 shows the DOE's count of all children

who are enrolled in grades kindergarten through seven in both public and private schools. Table 30b shows public school enrollment in regular education, while Table 30c shows public school enrollment in regular education, while Table 30c shows public school enrollment in special education. The sum of Tables 30b and 30c equals total public school enrollement shown in Table 30a. Table 30d shows total private school enrollment.

Tables 31 to 38 deal exclusively with the public schools. Table 31 presents the children's ethnicity, Table 32 the enrollment of military dependents, Table 33 their test scores, and Tables 34 and 35 the count of students recently associated with the Speakers of Limited English Proficiency Program. Tables 36, 37 and 38 present suspension and vandalism/violence statistics for the schools the target population attend. There were no statistics available for a table on school attendance.

Table 30. TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, GRADES K-7, BY SCHOOL'S LOCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL K-12		SUBTOTAL K-7		SUBTOTAL K-6		CHILD'S GRADE													
							K		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	202,659	100	120,466	59	105,502*	52	14,489	7	14,616	7	14,541	7	14,780	7	15,516	8	16,044	8	15,424	8	14,964	7
Hawaii	20,333	100	12,516	62	11,038	54	1,482	7	1,587	8	1,563	8	1,542	8	1,577	8	1,693	8	1,594	8	1,478	7
Maui	15,285	100	9,296	61	8,138	53	1,128	7	1,164	8	1,051	7	1,159	8	1,187	8	1,278	8	1,171	8	1,158	8
Kauai	8,679	100	5,350	62	4,704	54	647	7	626	7	639	8	687	8	703	8	717	8	665	8	646	7
Oahu	158,362	100	93,212	59	81,622*	52	11,232	7	11,239	7	11,268	7	11,392	7	12,049	8	12,356	8	11,994	8	11,682	7
Honolulu	64,530	100	33,981	53	29,324*	45	3,877	6	3,931	6	4,017	6	4,018	6	4,347	7	4,414	7	4,628	7	4,749	7
Windward Oahu	23,635	100	14,584	62	12,799	54	1,711	7	1,714	7	1,696	7	1,788	8	1,923	8	2,017	9	1,950	8	1,785	8
Central Oahu	37,101	100	24,020	65	21,392	58	3,195	9	3,114	8	3,057	8	2,981	8	3,163	9	3,099	8	2,783	8	2,628	7
Leeward Oahu	33,906	100	20,627	62	18,107	55	2,449	7	2,480	7	2,498	8	2,605	8	2,616	8	2,826	9	2,633	8	2,520	8

* Included are 92 elementary students in private schools providing special education in the Honolulu District. There is no grade breakdown available for them.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Student Information Services Branch, September 1980 count.

Table 30a. TOTAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, GRADES K-7, BY SCHOOL'S LOCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL	SUBTOTAL	CHILD'S GRADE							
	K-7	K-6	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	99,520	87,668	11,738	12,034	12,071	12,353	13,105	13,512	12,855	11,852
Hawaii	11,528	10,189	1,387	1,460	1,426	1,435	1,468	1,552	1,461	1,339
Maui	8,047	7,049	970	993	904	994	1,045	1,129	1,014	998
Kauai	4,550	3,977	540	525	537	583	613	605	574	573
Oahu	75,395	66,453	8,841	9,056	9,204	9,341	9,979	10,226	9,806	8,942
Honolulu	22,783	19,978	2,469	2,627	2,763	2,773	3,046	3,092	3,208	2,805
Windward Oahu	11,987	10,528	1,397	1,389	1,397	1,463	1,598	1,677	1,607	1,459
Central Oahu	21,837	19,479	2,858	2,829	2,786	2,737	2,906	2,822	2,541	2,358
Leeward Oahu	18,788	16,468	2,117	2,211	2,258	2,368	2,429	2,635	2,450	2,320

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Student Information Services Branch, September 1980 count.

Table 30b. PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, REGULAR EDUCATION, GRADES K-7, BY SCHOOL'S LOCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL	SUBTOTAL	CHILD'S GRADE							
	K-7	K-6	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	94,530	83,699	11,631	11,786	11,740	11,813	12,353	12,548	11,828	10,831
Hawaii	10,976	9,751	1,373	1,436	1,381	1,388	1,402	1,434	1,337	1,225
Maui	7,769	6,836	963	975	890	966	1,013	1,080	949	933
Kauai	4,285	3,756	532	505	520	555	572	558	514	529
Oahu	71,500	63,356	8,763	8,870	8,949	8,904	9,366	9,476	9,028	8,144
Honolulu	21,671	19,081	2,439	2,558	2,686	2,643	2,874	2,892	2,989	2,590
Windward Oahu	11,057	9,792	1,383	1,356	1,343	1,383	1,435	1,496	1,396	1,265
Central Oahu	20,899	18,704	2,835	2,771	2,703	2,594	2,760	2,651	2,390	2,195
Leeward Oahu	17,873	15,779	2,106	2,185	2,217	2,284	2,297	2,437	2,253	2,094

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Student Information Services Branch, September 1980 count.

Table 30c. PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, SPECIAL EDUCATION, GRADES K-7, BY SCHOOL'S LOCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL	SUBTOTAL	CHILD'S GRADE							
	K-7	K-6	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	4,990	3,969	107	248	331	540	752	964	1,027	1,021
Hawaii	552	438	14	24	45	47	66	118	124	114
Maui	278	213	7	18	14	28	32	49	65	65
Kauai	265	221	8	20	17	28	41	47	60	44
Oahu	3,895	3,097	78	186	255	437	613	750	778	798
Honolulu	1,112	897	30	69	77	130	172	200	219	215
Windward Oahu	930	736	14	33	54	80	163	181	211	194
Central Oahu	938	775	23	58	83	143	146	171	151	163
Leeward Oahu	915	689	11	26	41	84	132	198	197	226

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Student Information Services Branch, September 30 count.

Table 30d. PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, GRADES K-7, BY SCHOOL'S LOCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL	SUBTOTAL	CHILD'S GRADE							
	K-7	K-6	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	20,946	17,834*	2,751	2,582	2,470	2,427	2,411	2,532	2,569	3,112
Hawaii	988	849	95	127	137	107	109	141	133	139
Maui	1,249	1,089	158	171	147	165	142	149	157	160
Kauai	800	727	107	101	122	104	90	112	91	73
Oahu	17,909	15,169*	2,391	2,183	2,064	2,051	2,070	2,130	2,188	2,740
Honolulu	11,290	9,346*	1,408	1,304	1,254	1,245	1,301	1,322	1,420	1,944
Windward Oahu	2,597	2,271	314	325	299	325	325	340	343	326
Central Oahu	2,183	1,913	337	285	271	244	257	277	242	270
Leeward Oahu	1,839	1,639	332	269	240	237	187	191	183	200

* Included are 92 elementary students in private schools providing special education in the Honolulu District. There is no grade breakdown available for them.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Student Information Services Branch, September 1980 count.

Table 31. PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN, GRADES K-7, BY ETHNICITY, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT, STATE OF HAWAII

ETHNICITY	TOTAL		HAWAII		MAUI		KAUAI		OAHU		HONOLULU		WINDWARD		CENTRAL		LEEWARD	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	98,924	100	11,589	100	8,123	100	4,472	100	74,740	100	22,594	100	11,973	100	21,387	100	18,786	100
Hawaiian	2,097	2	312	3	287	4	123	3	1,375	2	356	2	371	3	170	1	478	3
Part Hawaiian	18,005	18	3,243	28	2,193	27	927	21	11,642	16	2,913	13	3,185	27	1,717	8	3,827	20
Caucasian	26,071	26	3,278	28	1,870	23	1,012	23	19,911	27	3,401	15	4,100	34	8,448	40	3,962	21
Japanese	16,895	17	2,107	18	1,266	16	727	16	12,795	17	5,587	25	1,484	12	3,133	15	2,591	14
Filipino	18,299	19	1,734	15	1,878	23	1,300	29	13,387	18	4,115	18	767	6	3,530	17	4,975	27
Chinese	3,356	3	129	1	77	1	47	1	3,103	4	1,900	8	338	3	514	2	351	2
Korean	1,817	2	90	1	37	1	17	-	1,673	2	956	4	117	1	443	2	157	1
Indo-Chinese	719	1	12	-	2	-	-	-	705	1	557	3	33	-	58	-	57	-
Samoan	3,245	3	30	-	26	-	6	-	3,183	4	1,453	6	446	4	493	2	791	4
Black	1,707	2	38	-	25	-	11	-	1,633	2	145	1	182	2	1,043	5	263	1
Hispanic	2,022	2	335	3	163	2	71	2	1,453	2	246	1	181	2	519	2	507	3
Other	4,691	5	281	2	299	4	231	5	3,880	5	965	4	769	6	1,319	6	827	4

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Student Information Services Branch, 1980-81 data.

Table 32. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF MILITARY DEPENDENTS, GRADES K-7, STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S GRADE													
	K-7		K-6		K		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	13,993	100	12,845	100	1,875	100	2,058	100	1,972	100	1,905	100	1,937	100	1,723	100	1,375	100	1,148	100
Hawaii	72	1	62	1	9	-	12	1	9	-	9	-	5	-	10	1	8	-	10	1
Maui	26	-	24	-	2	-	5	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	2	-
Kauai	63	-	52	-	10	-	6	-	9	-	5	-	9	-	5	-	8	-	11	1
Oahu	13,832	99	12,707	99	1,854	99	2,035	99	1,949	99	1,888	99	1,920	99	1,705	99	1,356	99	1,125	98
Honolulu	206	1	193	2	37	2	29	1	24	1	22	1	24	1	23	1	34	2	13	1
Windward Oahu	1,483	11	1,397	11	226	12	230	11	211	11	213	11	208	11	163	9	146	11	86	7
Central Oahu	9,302	66	8,477	66	1,167	62	1,351	66	1,324	67	1,261	66	1,291	67	1,176	68	907	66	825	72
Leeward Oahu	2,841	20	2,640	21	424	23	425	21	390	20	392	21	397	20	343	20	269	20	201	18

Source: State Department of Education, Student Information Services Branch, School count in October, 1980.

Table 33. DISTRICT MEAN PERCENTILES OF SECOND GRADERS, FOURTH GRADERS, AND SIXTH GRADERS, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	GRADE TESTED AND DISTRICT MEAN PERCENTILE					
	Second Grade[1]		Fourth Grade[2]		Sixth Grade[2]	
	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math
Hawaii	58	56	38	35	20	37
Maui	60	56	38	42	17	27
Kauai	60	56	32	35	20	37
Honolulu	60	62	56	65	35	60
Windward Oahu	58	52	38	42	31	48
Central Oahu	60	56	56	58	35	54
Leeward Oahu	48	42	27	22	13	22

Source: State Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Services Branch.

[1] For second graders, the test was administered in the spring, 1981 of 1980-81 school year.

[2] For fourth and sixth graders, the test was administered in the fall, 1980 of 1980-81 school year.

Table 34. PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS, GRADES K-7, WITH LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY, BY GRADE AND SCHOOL DISTRICT, STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S GRADE													
	K-7		K-6		K		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	10,155	100	9,184	100	1,676	100	1,378	100	1,403	100	1,389	100	1,241	100	1,078	100	1,019	100	971	100
Hawaii	446	4	405	4	77	5	68	5	73	5	48	4	53	4	44	4	42	4	41	4
Maui	543	5	490	5	78	5	42	3	108	8	92	7	66	5	62	6	42	4	53	6
Kauai	353	3	312	3	55	3	45	3	55	4	32	2	36	3	39	4	50	5	41	4
Oahu	8,813	87	7,977	87	1,466	88	1,223	90	1,167	83	1,217	87	1,086	88	933	87	885	87	836	86
Honolulu	4,110	40	3,643	40	613	37	586	43	525	37	492	35	499	40	444	41	484	48	467	48
Windward Oahu	821	8	746	8	145	9	105	8	106	8	116	8	111	9	82	8	81	8	75	8
Central Oahu	2,063	20	1,904	21	422	25	301	22	280	20	289	21	256	21	202	19	154	15	159	16
Leeward Oahu	1,819	18	1,684	18	286	17	231	17	256	18	320	23	220	18	205	19	166	16	135	14

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Student Information Services Branch, 1980-81 data.

Table 35. PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS, GRADES K-7, WITH LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY, BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT, STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT	CHILD'S LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME																			
	ILOCANO		TAGALOG		VISAYAN/ CEBUANO		SAMOAN		KOREAN		JAPANESE		CANTONESE		MANDARIN		VIETNAMESE		OTHER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	2,845	100	516	100	129	100	1,425	100	570	100	349	100	411	100	155	100	447	100	3,308	100
Hawaii	216	8	18	4	8	6	10	1	12	2	22	6	3	1	4	3	11	2	142	4
Maui	369	13	27	5	10	8	7	1	4	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	117	4
Kauai	201	7	13	3	1	1	-	-	6	1	16	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	115	4
Oahu	2,059	73	458	89	110	85	1,408	99	548	96	305	87	408	99	150	97	433	98	2,934	89
Honolulu	884	31	177	34	39	30	708	50	359	63	198	57	347	84	121	78	289	65	988	30
Windward	77	3	30	6	9	7	176	12	28	5	29	8	12	3	7	5	31	7	422	13
Central	384	14	138	27	25	19	166	12	114	20	56	16	33	8	14	9	52	12	1,081	33
Leeward	714	25	113	22	37	29	358	25	47	8	22	6	16	4	8	5	61	14	443	13

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Student Information Services Branch, 1980-81 data.

Table 36. SUSPENSIONS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH GRADES K-7, BY ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL
STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL (NUMBER)	ENROLLMENT		SUSPENSION RATE[1]	SUSPENDED STUDENTS[2]	
	K - 6	Grade 7		Males	Females
TOTAL	87,607	11,825	3	2,440	751
HAWAII TOTAL	10,194	1,332	5	556	162
Elementary (9)	4,562	--	--	14	--
Elem./Intermediate (10)	3,706	474	3	106	36
Elem./Inter./High (5)	1,926	234	7	199	55
Intermediate (2)	--	554	12	122	45
Intermediate/High (1)	--	70	11	115	26
MAUI TOTAL	7,070	1,012	1	70	16
Elementary (8)	2,996	--	--	2	1

[1]Suspension Rate = Number of suspensions per 100 students enrolled.

[2]Suspensions are short-term, lasting less than 11 days.

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL (NUMBER)	ENROLLMENT		SUSPENSION RATE[1]	SUSPENDED STUDENTS[2]	
	K - 6	Grade 7		Males	Females
Elem./Intermediate (9)	3,511	551	1	20	5
Elem./Inter./High (2)	424	65	2	12	1
Intermediate (2)	139	271	--	1	--
Intermediate/High (1)	--	125	6	35	9
KAUAI TOTAL	3,963	568	6	313	111
Elementary (7)	3,020	--	1	34	1
Elem./Intermediate (4)	943	262	2	19	3
Intermediate/High (2)	--	306	15	260	107

[1]Suspension Rate = Number of suspensions per 100 students enrolled.

[2]Suspensions are short-term, lasting less than 11 days.

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL (NUMBER)	ENROLLMENT		SUSPENSION RATE[1]	SUSPENDED STUDENTS[2]	
	K - 6	Grade 7		Males	Females
HONOLULU TOTAL	19,942	2,796	2	428	126
Elementary (40)	19,942	--	--	15	1
Intermediate (9)	--	2,796	7	413	125
WINDWARD TOTAL	10,562	1,458	3	312	72
Elementary (22)	9,893	--	1	50	1
Elem./Intermediate (1)	494	140	3	19	5
Elem./Inter./High (1)	175	222	5	61	15
Intermediate (2)	--	1,096	9	182	51

[1]Suspension Rate = Number of suspensions per 100 students enrolled.

[2]Suspensions are short-term, lasting less than 11 days.

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL (NUMBER)	ENROLLMENT		SUSPENSION RATES[1]	SUSPENDED STUDENTS[2]	
	K - 6	Grade 7		Males	Females
CENTRAL TOTAL	19,480	2,340	2	271	114
Elementary (29)	19,480	--	--	6	6
Intermediate (5)	--	2,186	5	178	53
Intermediate/High (1)	--	154	14	87	55
LEEWARD TOTAL	16,468	2,319	3	490	150
Elementary (24)	16,468	--	--	35	--
Intermediate (4)	--	2,106	11	320	104
Intermediate/High (1)	--	213	15	135	46

[1]Suspension Rate = Number of suspensions per 100 students enrolled.

[2]Suspensions are short-term, lasting less than 11 days.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Office of Instructional Services, Special Needs Branch, Compensatory Education Section, 1979-80 data.

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Table 37 REASONS FOR SUSPENSIONS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH GRADES K-7, BY ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL (NUMBER)	ASSAULT	THREATENING STUDENT/STAFF	THEFT/HIJACKING	PROPERTY DAMAGE	ARSON	INSUBORDINATION	DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	FIREWORKS	TRUANCY	CUTTING CLASS	LEAVING CAMPUS	TARDINESS	LOITERING	GAMBLING	MARIJUANA	DRUGS	ALCOHOL
TOTAL	1473	185	121	64	34	848	320	80	38	229	109	104	26	151	193	92	71
HAWAII TOTAL	321	31	25	10	7	228	60	13	2	40	49	52	1	9	69	8	29
Elementary (9)	3	1	--	4	--	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Elementary/Intermediate (10)	65	6	6	2	2	45	19	3	--	--	3	15	--	--	10	--	1
Elem./Interm./High (5)	75	10	1	2	3	103	8	4	--	23	37	1	1	6	13	1	13
Intermediate (2)	119	8	10	--	2	50	22	1	1	3	2	36	--	3	21	2	14
Intermediate/High (1)	59	6	8	2	--	27	7	5	1	14	7	--	--	--	25	4	11
MAUI TOTAL	52	--	3	2	2	14	3	3	1	--	1	--	--	8	1	--	5
Elementary (8)	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL (NUMBER)	ASSAULT	THREATENING STUDENT/STAFF	THEFT/HIJACKING	PROPERTY DAMAGE	ARSON	INSUBORDINATION	DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	FIREWORKS	TRUANCY	CUTTING CLASS	LEAVING CAMPUS	TARDINESS	LOITERING	GAMBLING	MARIJUANA	DRUGS	ALCOHOL
Elementary/Intermediate (9)	16	--	3	1	--	2	3	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elem./Inter./High (2)	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Intermediate (2)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Intermediate/High (1)	31	--	--	1	2	10	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	8	--	--	1
KAUAI TOTAL	284	26	1	9	6	46	20	2	--	28	4	1	23	28	21	2	9
Elementary (7)	31	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	--
Elementary/Intermediate (4)	13	--	--	2	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intermediate/High (2)	240	25	1	7	6	41	20	2	--	28	3	1	23	28	19	2	9

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL (NUMBER)	ASSAULT	THREATENING STUDENT/STAFF	THEFT/HIJACKING	PROPERTY DAMAGE	ARSON	INSUBORDINATION	DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	FIREWORKS	TRUANCY	CUTTING CLASS	LEAVING CAMPUS	TARDINESS	LOITERING	GAMBLING	MARIJUANA	DRUGS	ALCOHOL
HONOLULU TOTAL	222	54	28	9	1	164	60	29	17	38	31	11	1	10	31	18	2
Elementary (40)	8	1	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intermediate (9)	214	53	28	9	1	157	60	29	17	38	31	11	1	10	31	18	2
WINDWARD OAHU TOTAL	144	23	24	8	2	135	33	8	9	26	13	2	1	19	32	11	12
Elementary (22)	30	6	1	--	--	11	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elementary/Intermediate (1)	13	4	2	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	16	--	--	--
Elem./Inter./High (1)	51	3	5	4	--	14	2	2	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	2	1
Intermediate (7)	50	10	16	4	2	109	23	6	9	21	9	2	1	3	32	9	11

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL (NUMBER)	ASSAULT	THREATENING STUDENT/STAFF	THEFT/HIJACKING	PROPERTY DAMAGE	ARSON	INSUBORDINATION	DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	FIREWORKS	TRUANCY	CUTTING CLASS	LEAVING CAMPUS	TARDINESS	LOITERING	GAMBLING	MARIJUANA	DRUGS	ALCOHOL
CENTRAL OAHU TOTAL	102	12	9	6	8	123	41	6	7	15	5	38	--	1	14	24	3
Elementary (29)	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Intermediate (5)	52	11	9	5	8	91	39	6	7	12	1	6	--	--	7	17	--
Intermediate/High (1)	46	1	--	1	--	29	2	--	--	3	4	32	--	1	3	7	3
LEEWARD OAHU TOTAL	348	39	31	20	8	138	103	19	2	82	6	--	--	76	25	29	11
Elementary (24)	19	7	1	1	--	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intermediate (4)	213	28	30	14	7	107	92	10	2	22	4	--	--	56	24	27	7
Intermediate/High (1)	116	4	--	5	1	25	6	9	--	60	2	--	--	20	1	2	4

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Office of Instructional Services, Special Needs Branch, Compensatory Education Section, 1979-80 data.

Table 38. VANDALISM AND VIOLENCE STATISTICS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL
STATE OF HAWAII

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL	REPORTED		TOTAL INCIDENTS (SCHOOL)	Assault & Battery	Fight (Individuals)	Fight (Gang)	Homicide	Robbery	Sex Offense	Arson	Bomb or Explosive	Burglary	Fire (Other than arson)	Larceny	Vandalism	Demonstration	Drug Abuse	Gambling	Insubordination	Trespassing	Weapons	Other (Harrassment, etc.)
	YES	NO																				
TOTAL	116	85	2,441	262	657	19	-	46	1	43	27	118	7	50	392	2	119	53	148	58	4	435
Hawaii	14	13	401	63	112	7	-	5	1	2	4	8	2	15	63	-	42	5	34	1	2	35
Elementary	3	6	42	7	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	6	7	-	2	-	6	-	1	2
Elem./Inter.	4	6	42	1	6	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Elem./Inter./High	4	1	114	18	21	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	3	21	-	17	3	11	-	1	12
Intermediate	2	-	154	34	61	6	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	4	10	-	5	2	13	1	-	14
Inter./High	1	-	49	3	17	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	17	-	2	-	-	1
Maui	18	4	118	7	27	-	-	1	-	4	-	6	-	5	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Elementary	7	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Elem./Inter.	7	2	29	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Elem./Inter./High	1	1	15	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Intermediate	2	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Inter./High	1	-	37	4	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

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SCHOOL DISTRICT/ ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL	REPORTED		TOTAL INCIDENTS (SCHOOL)	Assault & Battery	Fight (Individuals)	Fight (Gang)	Homicide	Robbery	Sex Offense	Arson	Bomb or Explosive	Burglary	Fire (Other than arson)	Larceny	Vandalism	Demonstration	Drug Abuse	Gambling	Insubordination	Trespassing	Weapons	Other(Harrassment,etc.)
	YES	NO																				
Kauai	10	3	193	18	44	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	1	3	27	-	21	7	17	13	-	34
Elementary	5	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Elem./Inter.	3	1	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Inter./High	2	-	154	18	44	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	2	12	-	21	7	17	12	-	16
Honolulu	33	16	241	24	19	1	-	5	-	8	2	38	2	8	58	-	3	-	6	2	-	65
Elementary	26	14	152	7	5	-	-	2	-	6	2	29	1	3	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Intermediate	7	2	89	17	14	1	-	3	-	2	-	9	1	5	12	-	3	-	6	2	-	14
Windward Oahu	9	17	302	35	78	4	-	2	-	7	9	13	-	14	27	2	19	-	5	38	-	49
Elementary	6	16	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	15	-	2	-	-	-	-	16
Elem./Inter.	1	-	35	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Elem./Inter./High	1	-	94	22	44	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	2	9	-	3	2	-	1
Intermediate	1	1	137	10	31	1	-	2	-	7	9	-	-	7	3	-	8	-	2	36	-	21

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL	REPORTED		TOTAL INCIDENTS (SCHOOL)	Assault & Battery	Fight (Individuals)	Fight (Gang)	Homicide	Robbery	Sex Offense	Arson	Bomb or Explosive	Burglary	Fire (Other than arson)	Larceny	Vandalism	Demonstration	Drug Abuse	Gambling	Insubordination	Trespassing	Weapons	Other (Harrassment, etc.)
	YES	NO																				
Central Oahu	15	20	140	12	24	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	1	4	32	-	25	1	6	1	1	25
Elementary	12	17	57	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	24	-	-	-	3	1	-	13
Intermediate	2	3	19	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
Inter./High	1	-	64	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	3	-	25	1	3	-	-	1
Leeward Oahu	17	12	1,046	103	353	7	-	32	-	19	7	46	1	1	148	-	9	40	80	3	1	196
Elementary	15	9	219	1	1	-	-	2	-	8	-	39	1	1	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Intermediate	2	2	827	102	352	7	-	30	-	11	7	7	-	-	26	-	9	40	80	3	1	152
Inter./High	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Hawaii State Department of Education, Office of Business Services, 1979-80 School Year.

8. JUVENILE JUSTICE

Police

Ten percent (10%) of all juvenile arrests were of five- to twelve-year-old children. This represents close to 1% of the target population. Boys accounted for over three-fourths of these arrests.[1] Robbery was the most serious offense committed by a five- to twelve-year-old child, and there were also a few burglaries. Theft, which is the most common offense for all juveniles under 18, was the most frequently committed offense by the target population in all counties, except in Maui, where the "other" category was largest.

Who is arrested and what happens to them may be determined by police department philosophy and individual police officer attitudes as well as by the severity of the offense itself. For instance, Maui police enforce the truancy law if a student is in a public place during school hours, which contributes to the high (109) "other" reason for arrests in Table 39b. Information on the arrested children's ethnicity and on police dispositions was only available from Hawaii County and the City and County of Honolulu (Oahu). In Hawaii County over half (51%) of the 65 five- to twelve-year-old children arrested are Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, 29% are Caucasian, and 20% are of other extractions. On Oahu, 28% of the target children arrested are Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, 14% are Caucasian, 15% are Filipino, 10% are

Samoan, 5% are Black, 4% are Japanese, 4% are Korean, and 10% are from other ethnic groups. Table 40 shows no correlation between ethnic groups and the offenses that caused their arrest.

Three-fourths (75%) of the five- to twelve-year-old children stopped by police are "other dispositioned," which means they may be counseled and released for lack of evidence against them, or sometimes referred to a social agency for help. Neighbor islands also have juvenile counselors. However, most (78%) of the 65 target children arrested in Hawaii County and 41% arrested in Leeward Oahu were referred to Family Court. (See Table 41)

Family Court

Twelve-year-olds represent 2% of the total juvenile caseload in the state's four Family Courts, while five- to eleven-year-olds combined represent 3%.[2] Boys constitute two-thirds (67%) of all these referrals and 79% of the law violation referrals. (See Table 45) Of significance is that Japanese children represent 15% of the target population, but only 6% of their Family Court referrals. (See Table 44)

Over half (55%) the court activity concerning five- to twelve-year-olds is for law violations. And over half (54%) of the law violation referrals are for the intermediate school youngsters. The Family Court sees about the same number (between 9 and 16) of child abuse victims "needing protective services" in each age group. Tables 43 to 47 understate the educational neglect and child abuse and neglect, because only the oldest child in the

family is counted in the statistics. Nevertheless, only about one-fourth of the confirmed abuse and neglect is referred to Family Court.[3] The Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) are runaways or children whose families find them out of control. This is a low number that increases as the age of the child increases; there are no five-year-old, but 23 twelve-year-old, PINS cases. (See Table 45)

Family Court referrals can represent the actual activities of the children and their families or they can suggest the attitudes of the police and social workers that decide to make referrals to the Family Court. There are several differences between counties in the number and types of referrals. Oahu, with 79% of the five- to twelve-year-old population, had 64% of the referrals, whereas Hawaii County, with 9% of the five- to twelve-year-olds, and Maui County, with 7% of them, had 15% and 14% respectively of the referrals. Kauai's referrals were more in line with its percent of the target population: 7% of the target population and 7. of the referrals. Forty-one (41) of Maui County's 48 Family Court referrals were for law violations. Kauai's 23 referrals were divided between 9 law violations and 10 needing protective services. That was also the same year Kauai had an unusual peak in child abuse and neglect reports. Hawaii County's 52 cases were made up of 25 law violations, 20 needing protective services, and 5 PINS. Of Oahu's 222 referrals, 15% were PINS, 51% law violations, and 32% needing protective services. (See Table 46)

The disposition chosen by the Family Court may represent judge and court worker attitudes, the particular circuit's philosophy, options available for the children in the community, and the severity of the incidents that brought the children before the court. It is not possible to compare Family Court dispositions shown in Table 47 with type of referrals shown in Table 46 because the dispositions during a certain time period are not necessarily for the referrals made during that same time. The "other" Family Court disposition is the most frequent in the state (29%), on Oahu (30%) and on Hawaii (28%), and is the second largest category for Maui (35%). Only Kauai has a low of 2 out of 15 cases in the "other" disposition. Besides being a catchall, this category represents "unfinished business," such as youngsters who cannot be located, insufficient information to proceed, or the court officers are not able to complete work on the cases within the legal deadlines.

"Informal adjustment" is when the court worker in misdemeanor cases has the option to divert the youngster from any formal court proceedings if the child admits to the allegation and the parents agree to the diversion plan. Then the worker may counsel and release the child or refer him or her to an agency. Informal adjustment is used in about one-half (51%) of Maui's cases. The other circuits use informal adjustment much less: 1 of Kauai's 15 cases, 23% of Hawaii County's, and 14% of Oahu's. Of the cases that went to court, only Oahu and Hawaii had denials and dismissals. Protective supervision for educational neglect cases

and child abuse victims was provided most often on Oahu (22%). Legal custody was awarded to an individual or an agency, usually the Department of Social Services & Housing, for 9% of the Family Court referrals in the state. (See Table 47)

Introduction to Juvenile Justice Tables

Tables 39-42 present police department statistics. OCY was only able to obtain information for Tables 40-42 from Hawaii County and the City and County of Honolulu police departments. Tables 43-47 present state Judiciary data on referrals to the Family Courts in the state's four circuits.

As is obvious from looking at the tables, the four county police departments differ in their definitions, compilation of statistics, and reporting format. This lack of uniformity may partially explain why the individual police reports do not correlate with the Judiciary Statistical Analysis Center's annual publication, Crime in Hawaii. Timing is also a problem when looking at juvenile justice statistics. The police departments compile calendar year reports, whereas the Family Courts report on a fiscal year basis. The December 1979 arrest of a youngster would show in the police department's 1979 calendar year report, and the disposition of that same arrest may show in the following calendar year, 1980. The referral to Family Court would show in the 1979-80 fiscal year, but the disposition may not be determined until the 1980-81 fiscal year.

Table 39. ARRESTS OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY OFFENSE, CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU
STATE OF HAWAII

OFFENSE	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE															
	5-12		5-11		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL	539	119	336	55	1	-	-	-	6	-	27	4	50	11	86	15	166	25	203	64
Robbery	10	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	6	1
Burglary	53	2	30	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	20	2	23	-
Theft	372	94	243	47	-	-	-	-	4	-	21	4	42	11	70	13	106	19	129	47
Auto Theft	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Assaults	11	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	2	5	-
Vandalism	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
Drug Violations	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Runaway	36	10	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	18	1	11	9
PINS	18	4	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	8	4
Other	25	6	13	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	2	6	1	12	3

Source: Juvenile File, Honolulu Police Department, 1980 data.

Table 39a. ARRESTS OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY OFFENSE, HAWAII COUNTY, STATE OF HAWAII

OFFENSE	TOTAL 5-12		SUBTOTAL 5-11		CHILD'S AGE							
					9		10		11		12	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL	45	20	23	7	1	-	16	3	6	4	22	13
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	15	2	10	2	-	-	9	-	1	2	5	-
Theft	12	8	5	3	-	-	4	1	1	2	7	5
Auto Theft	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Assaults	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Drug Violations	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Runaway	5	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	1
PINS	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other	5	5	2	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	3	3

Source: Hawaii County Police Department, 1979 data.

Table 39b. ARRESTS OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY OFFENSE, MAUI COUNTY, STATE OF HAWAII

OFFENSE	TOTAL 5-12	SUBTOTAL 5-11	CHILD'S AGE		
			10 and under	11	12
TOTAL	281	176	128	48	105
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	22	10	8	2	12
Theft	63	39	24	15	24
Auto Theft	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assaults	11	9	6	3	2
Vandalism	14	10	9	1	4
Drug Violations	8	1	-	1	7
Runaway	12	7	6	1	5
PINS	42	27	20	7	15
Other *	109	73	55	18	36

Source: Maui County Police Department, Annual Report, 1980, p. 32.

* Includes truancy arrests and victims of child abuse and neglect.

Table 39c. ARRESTS OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY OFFENSE, KAUAI COUNTY, STATE OF HAWAII

OFFENSE	TOTAL 5-12		SUBTOTAL 5-11		CHILD'S AGE					
					10 and under		11		12	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL	76	17	47	9	33	7	14	2	29	8
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	11	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
Theft	28	15	20	9	14	7	6	2	8	6
Auto Theft	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Assaults	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism	6	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Violations	8	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	2	-
Runaway	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
PINS	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other	16	2	12	-	10	-	2	-	4	2

Source: Kauai Co[illegible]olice Department, 1980 Data.

Table 40. ARRESTS OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY OFFENSE, BY ETHNICITY, HAWAII COUNTY AND CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, STATE OF HAWAII *

OFFENSE	ETHNICITY								
	Hawaiian/ Part Hawaiian	Caucasian	Japanese	Filipino	Chinese	Korean	Samoan	Black	Other
TOTAL	218	108	27	102	5	24	68	36	135
Robbery	4	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1
Burglary	30	13	2	6	-	-	11	2	8
Theft	135	66	24	87	5	22	41	16	90
Auto Theft	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
Assaults	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Vandalism	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
Drug Violations	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Runaway	19	10	-	-	-	2	4	10	7
PINS	7	7	-	1	-	-	3	2	4
Other	13	4	-	5	-	-	3	3	13

* Data on ethnicity for the target population were not available from Maui and Kauai counties. 65 children - 33 Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian and 19 Caucasian - are from Hawaii County.

Source: Hawaii County Police Department, 1979-80 data and Juvenile File, Honolulu Police Department, 1980 data.

Table 41. POLICE DISPOSITIONS AFTER ARREST OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY AGE, FOR HAWAII COUNTY AND CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, STATE OF HAWAII*

SCHOOL DISTRICT AND POLICE DISPOSITION	TOTAL		SUBTOTAL		CHILD'S AGE															
	5-12		5-11		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
HAWAII COUNTY:																				
Court Referral	33	18	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	3	6	1	17	14
Other Disposition	12	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	5	1
OAHU TOTAL:																				
Court Referral	150	19	87	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	18	-	59	4	63	15
Other Disposition	389	100	249	51	1	-	-	-	6	-	23	4	44	11	68	15	107	21	140	49
HONOLULU:																				
Court Referral	43	6	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	13	-	21	6
Other Disposition	142	41	93	28	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	3	16	6	32	10	36	9	49	13
WINDWARD OAHU:																				
Court Referral	11	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	6	5
Other Disposition	55	17	30	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	11	-	13	4	25	9
CENTRAL OAHU:																				
Court referral	20	5	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5	2	10	3
Other Disposition	90	20	59	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	13	-	16	3	23	2	31	14
LEEWARD OAHU:																				
Court Referral	73	3	49	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	3	-	37	2	24	1
Other Disposition	91	20	60	9	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	10	1	7	2	32	6	31	11
OAHU-UNKNOWN DISTRICT:																				
Court Referral	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Other Disposition	11	2	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	4	2

* Data on police dispositions after arrest for the target population were not available from the Maui and Kauai Police Departments.

Source: Hawaii County Police Department, 1979-80 data and Juvenile File, Honolulu Police Department, 1980 data.

Table 42. POLICE DISPOSITIONS AFTER ARREST OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY ETHNICITY, HAWAII COUNTY AND CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, STATE OF HAWAII*

SCHOOL DISTRICT AND POLICE DISPOSITION	ETHNICITY									
	TOTAL	HAWAIIAN/ PART HAWAIIAN	CAUCASIAN	JAPANESE	FILIPINO	CHINESE	KOREAN	SAMOAN	BLACK	OTHER
HAWAII COUNTY:										
Court Referral	51	22	18	3	2	-	-	-	3	4
Other Disposition	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OAHU TOTAL:										
Court Referral	169	49	18	3	18	-	3	23	16	39
Other Disposition	489	136	71	22	32	5	21	45	15	92
[illegible]:										
Court Referral	49	5	3	-	14	-	1	12	3	11
Other Disposition	183	41	6	17	42	3	8	23	6	37
WINDWARD OAHU:										
Court Referral	16	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other Disposition	72	31	25	-	4	2	-	-	-	10
[illegible]:										
Court Referral	25	6	7	-	2	-	-	1	3	6
Other Disposition	110	21	14	4	20	-	10	8	5	28
LEEWARD OAHU:										
Court Referral	76	29	3	3	2	-	2	10	10	17
Other Disposition	111	41	22	1	15	-	3	14	3	12
OAHU-UNKNOWN DISTRICT:										
Court Referral	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Disposition	13	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	5

* Data on police dispositions for the target population were not available from Maui and Kauai counties.

Source: Hawaii County Police Department, 1979-80 data and Juvenile File, Honolulu Police Department, 1980 data.

Table 43. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, REFERRED TO FAMILY COURT, BY CIRCUIT, BY AGE
STATE OF HAWAII

CHILD'S AGE	TOTAL		CIRCUIT AND SEX OF CHILD							
			HAWAII (3rd)		MAUI (2nd)		KAUAI (5th)		OAHU (1st)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL 5-12	230	115	32	20	39	9	12	11	147	75
SUBTOTAL 5-11	127	74	18	11	20	6	8	9	81	48
5	7	7	1	-	-	-	1	2	5	5
6	5	7	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	6
7	10	5	3	-	2	-	-	1	5	4
8	11	9	2	2	1	-	1	1	7	6
9	18	13	3	2	3	1	1	1	11	9
10	34	14	7	5	7	2	1	1	19	6
11	42	19	2	1	6	3	2	3	32	12
12	103	41	14	9	19	3	4	2	66	27

Source: Hawaii State Judiciary, Planning & Statistics Section, 1979-80 data.

Table 44. ETHNICITY OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, REFERRED TO FAMILY COURT, STATE OF HAWAII

ETHNICITY	TOTAL	CIRCUIT			
		HAWAII (3rd)	MAUI (2nd)	KAUAI (5th)	OAHU (1st)
TOTAL	350	52	49	20	229
Hawaiian	12	7	-	1	4
Part Hawaiian	92	10	10	6	66
Caucasian	79	21	20	2	36
Japanese	20	2	4	-	14
Filipino	56	5	15	9	27
Chinese	3	-	-	1	2
Korean	4	-	-	-	4
Samoan	21	-	-	-	21
Black	14	2	-	1	11
Hispanic	9	3	-	-	6
Other	40	2	-	-	38

Source: Hawaii State Judiciary, Planning & Statistics Section, 1979-80 data.

Table 45. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, REFFRRED TO FAMILY COURT, BY REASON FOR REFERRAL, BY AGE, STATE OF HAWAII

CHILD'S AGE	REASON FOR REFERRAL AND SEX OF CHILD							
	LAW VIOLATION		PINS (PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION)		NEEDING PROTECTIVE SERVICES		OTHER	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL 5-12	150	39	31	13	44	58	5	5
SUBTOTAL 5-11	72	15	17	4	35	52	3	3
5	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	1
6	1	-	1	-	3	6	-	1
7	2	-	1	-	6	5	1	-
8	5	1	1	-	5	8	-	-
9	11	3	2	1	5	9	-	-
10	21	4	6	-	6	10	1	-
11	32	7	6	3	3	8	1	1
12	78	24	14	9	9	6	2	2

Source: Hawaii State Judiciary, Planning & Statistics Section, 1979-80 data.

Table 46. CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, REFERRED TO FAMILY COURT, BY CIRCUIT, BY REASON FOR REFERRAL, STATF OF HAWAII

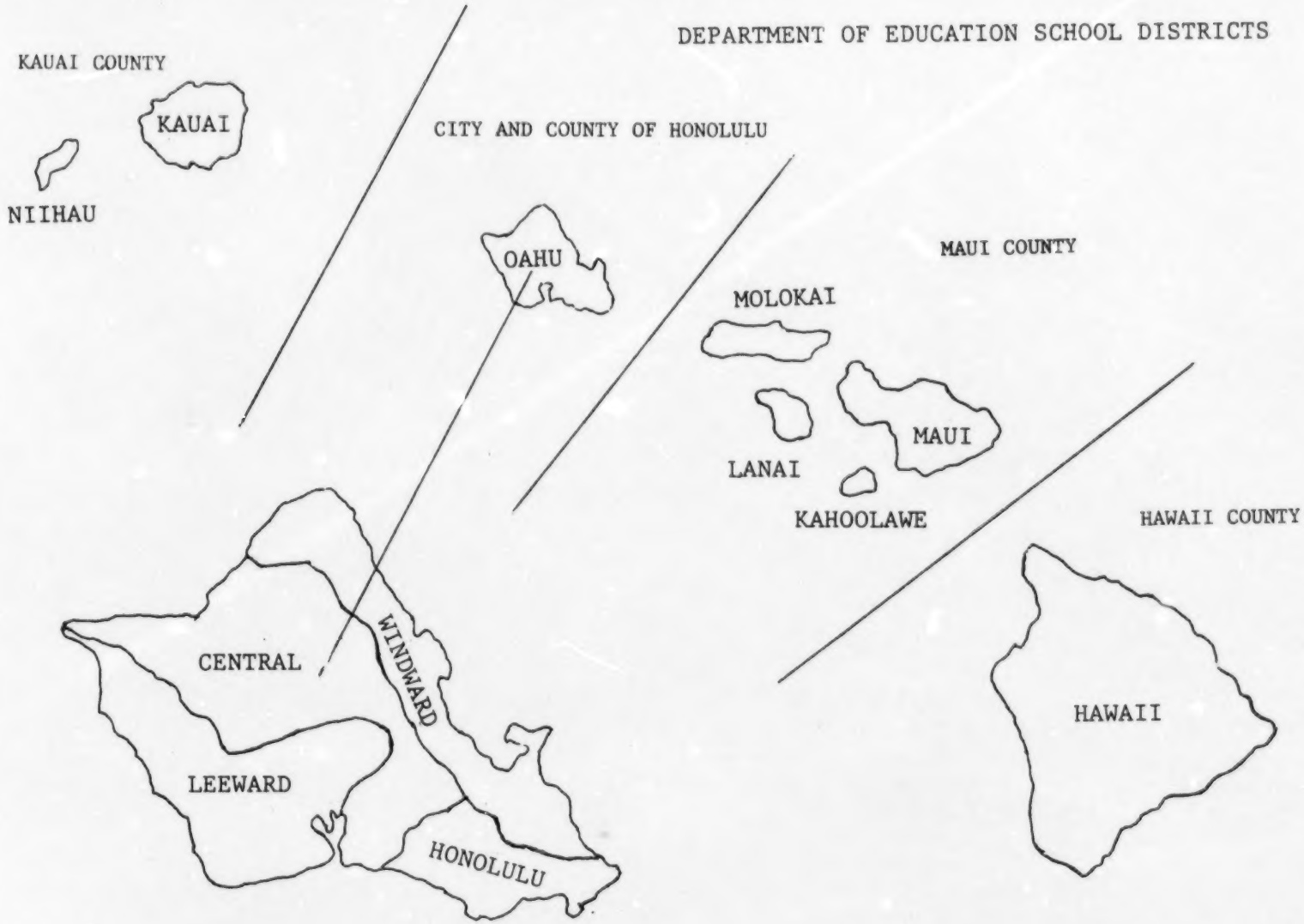
REASON FOR REFERRAL	CIRCUIT									
	TOTAL		HAWAII		MAUI		KAUAI		OAHU	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	345	100	52	100	48	100	23	100	222	100
Law Violations	189	55	25	48	41	85	9	39	114	51
PINS (Persons In Need of Supervision)	44	13	5	10	2	4	3	13	34	15
Needing Protective Services	102	30	20	39	1	2	10	44	71	32
Other	10	3	2	4	4	8	1	4	3	1

Source: Hawaii State Judiciary, Planning & Statistics Section, 1979-80 data.

Table 47. DISPOSITION OF ALL REFERRALS TO FAMILY COURT OF CHILDREN, AGES 5-12, BY CIRCUIT, STATE OF HAWAII

DISPOSITION	TOTAL		HAWAII		MAUI		KAUAI		OAHU	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	446	100	83	100	51	100	15	100	297	100
Informal Adjustment	88	20	19	23	26	51	1	7	42	14
Denied or Dismissed	44	10	10	12	-	-	-	-	34	11
Counseled and Released	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
Probation	59	13	18	22	4	8	9	60	28	9
Protective Supervision	77	17	9	11	3	6	1	7	64	22
Legal Custody Awarded	39	9	4	5	-	-	2	13	33	11
Other	131	29	23	28	18	35	2	13	88	30

Source: Hawaii State Judiciary Planning & Statistics Section, 1979-80 data.


DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SCHOOL DISTRICTS
KAUAI COUNTY
KAUAI
NIIHAU
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
OAHU
MAUI COUNTY
MOLOKAI
MAUI
LANAI
KAHOOLAWE
HAWAII COUNTY
HAWAII
CENTRAL
WINDWARD
LEEWARD
HONOLULU

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GEOCODE EQUIVALENTS

COUNTIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND CENSUS TRACTS

COUNTY	SCHOOL DISTRICT	CENSUS TRACT
Hawaii	Hawaii	201 - 221
Maui	Maui	301 - 319
Kauai	Kauai	401 - 410
Honolulu	Honolulu	1 - 65
	Windward Oahu	101 - 113
	Central Oahu	66 - 78 90 - 95 99 - 100
	Leeward Oahu	79 - 89 96 - 98

Source: Hawaii State Department of Planning and Economic Development, Inventory of Planning Information, 1973

GLOSSARY

BEHAVIOR DISORDER:	Includes these kinds of reactions: hyperkinetic, withdrawing, overanxious, runaway, unsocialized aggressive, group delinquent.
BURGLARY:	Unlawful entry of a structure in order to steal.
CONTINUING HEALTH SURVEILLANCE SAMPLE SURVEY:	Department of Health annually conducts this survey to obtain information on health conditions and related demographic, social and economic characteristics needed to interpret health data. Persons excluded from the sample are those living in military barracks, nursing homes and rest homes, prisons, dormitories, the Island of Niihau and Kalaupapa Settlement. The 1979 Health Surveillance Program interviewed 14,696 persons from 6,417 households.
COUNSEL AND RELEASE:	A police officer, probation officer or Family Court judge may release a person after some advice and informal reprimand.
CUSTODY:	The right to or responsibility for a child's care and control, carrying with it the duty of providing food, shelter, medical care, education and discipline.
DOE:	Department of Education for State of Hawaii.
DOH:	Department of Health for State of Hawaii.
DLIR:	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations for the State of Hawaii.
DPED:	Department of Planning and Economic Development for State of Hawaii.
DSSH:	Department of Social Services and Housing for State of Hawaii.
DEAF:	As used in Table 29, a hearing impairment which is so severe that the child is impaired in processing linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification, which adversely affects educational performance.
DEAF-BLIND:	As used in Table 29, concomitant hearing and visual impairments, the combination of which causes such severe communication and other developmental and ed-

ucational problems that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for deaf or blind children.

DISPOSITION: In Family Court, analogous to the sentence in an adult criminal case.

EDUCATIONAL NEGLECT: The child is not attending school or receiving educational services required by law over a period of time.

ESTIMATED: Data tables designated as "Estimated" represent the projected number of individuals/families in the target population, based on sample surveys.

FOSTER CARE: Placement of a child in a licensed family home where the child participates as a member of the family. Foster parents assume the role of parents. The state pays the foster parents a sum for the child's expenses.

GROUP HOME: Similar to foster care, except that a number of children are placed in one home, and the home is usually operated by a private or public agency.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN: As used in Table 29, the term "handicapped children" means those children evaluated as being hard of hearing, deaf, visually handicapped, deaf-blind, speech impaired, mentally retarded, orthopedically impaired, seriously emotionally disturbed, severely multiply handicapped, learning impaired, or as having specific learning disability. See definitions for each of these handicaps.

HARD OF HEARING: As used in Table 29, a hearing impairment, whether permanent or fluctuating, which adversely affects a child's educational performance but which is not included under the definition of "deaf" in this section.

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM: See Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey.

IMMIGRANT: Permanent resident alien which can include people who have lived in this country as long as 75 years. It does not include aliens on student or visitor status, nor naturalized citizens. American Samoans, as U.S. nationals, are technically not immigrants, but as newcomers with their own culture and language, they encounter the same difficulties as do foreign immigrants, so they are usually included in any discussion on immigrants in Hawaii.

INCOME MAINTENANCE: State and federal funds provide a minimum standard of living for the poor with direct financial assistance. Programs include Aid to Families with Dependent Chil-

dren (AFDC), General Assistance, and Supplemental Security Income Program (for aged, blind or disabled).

INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT: Court worker in misdeameanor cases has the option to divert the youngster from any formal court proceedings if the child admits to the allegation and the parents agree to the diversion plan.

JUVENILE JUSTICE: Refers to the system of agencies and the inter-relationship among them in dealing with the juvenile who is accused of committing a law violation, is deprived of service, or is in need of supervision. Such agencies include the police department, the prosecuting attorneys, the public defenders, the Family Court, the Department of Social Services and Housing, and other private agencies which administer programs affecting juveniles.

LAW VIOLATION: Term used in juvenile cases for an act that, if done by an adult, would constitute a crime.

LEARNING IMPAIRED: As used in Table 29, a name usually assigned to three- and four-year-old children who may have specific learning disability, mild mental retardation or a speech handicap. The older child may not have been assigned to a specific handicapping category yet, although their individual educational program must address their specific needs.

MEAN: As used in Table 33, the average of all the scores.

MENTALLY RETARDED: As used in Table 29, significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period, which adversely affects a child's educational performance. The Hawaii Department of Education, in order to provide appropriate education, assigns these children to one of four mental retardation categories: mild, moderate, severe, or profound.

MILITARY: As used in this book, "military" refers to those people actively serving in the armed forces.

MISDEAMEANOR: For adults, an offense that is punishable by not more than 1 year in jail. Contrasts with felony, a major crime for which an adult may be sentenced to prison.

NEEDING PROTECTIVE SERVICES: Child is a victim of abuse.

NET MIGRATION: The difference between the number of people moving to the state and the number moving out of the state.

NON-PROTECTIVE EMERGENCY SHELTER:	A shelter available to a family who needs to have temporary care for the children due to a crisis. See Protective Emergency Shelter.
OCY:	Office of Children and Youth for State of Hawaii.
ORTHOPEDICALLY IMPAIRED:	As used in Table 29, a severe orthopedic impairment which adversely affects a child's education performance. The term includes impairments caused by congenital anomaly (e.g. clubfoot, absence of some member, etc.), impairments caused by disease (e.g. poliomyelitis, bone tuberculosis, etc.), and impairments from other causes (e.g. cerebral palsy, amputations, and fractures or burns which cause contractures).
PINS:	Person in need of supervision. Child neglected as to support or medical care or is deprived of education or uncontrollable by his parents, or is subjected to physical or emotional deprivation.
PLACEMENT:	Assignment to a residential setting outside of the home. Short-term placement is for less than 30 days.
PROBATION:	Conditional release after an adjudgement of guilt where a juvenile remains under the jurisdiction of the Family Court and receives counseling services and supervision and sometimes is required to satisfy other conditions.
PROTECTIVE EMERGENCY SHELTER:	An immediately available shelter to runaways or victims of child abuse and neglect.
RESPITE CARE:	Is intended to provide temporary relief to the care provider, e.g. one weekend a month.
ROBBERY:	Stealing from a person, in his presence, by force or threat of force.
SERIOUS DISCIPLINE:	Abiding by DOE rules of procedure, DOE may suspend a student for more than 10 days, transfer the student to another school, or dismiss him or her from school. If transferred or dismissed, the student must be provided by DOE with an alternative means of education.
SERIOUSLY EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED:	As used in Table 29, a condition exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics over a long period of time and to a marked degree, which adversely affects educational performance: • An inability to learn which cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors;

	An inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers.
SEVERELY MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED:	As used in Table 29, concomitant impairments (such as mentally retarded/blind, mentally retarded/orthopedically impaired, etc.), the combination of which causes such severe educational problems that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for one of the impairments. The term does not include deaf-blind children. The Hawaii Department of Education places children in this category if the child needs basic skill development, rather than academic instruction.
SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITY:	As used in Table 29, a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, which may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations. The term includes such conditions as perceptual handicaps, brain injury, minimal brain disfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia. The term does not include children who have learning problems which are primarily the result of visual, hearing or motor handicaps, of mental retardation, of emotional disturbance or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.
SPEECH IMPAIRED:	As used in Table 29, a communication disorder such as stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment, or a voice impairment, which adversely affects a child's educational performance.
SHPDA:	State Health Planning and Development Agency conducts statewide planning for health services, manpower, and facilities in order to increase access to quality health care services at reasonable cost. The Agency implements the State Health Plan through regulatory, review and monitoring tasks.
STATUS OFFENSE:	An offense that is not a crime if committed by an adult. It is unique to juveniles and includes truancy, violation of curfew, runaway, and incorrigibility.
SUSPENSION RATE:	Number of suspensions per 100 students enrolled.
THEFT:	Stealing without use of force or fraud. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, stealing from cars, stealing of auto parts, bicycle thefts.

TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL DISORDER:	Temporary acute reaction to some specific traumatic incident.
UNEMPLOYMENT:	Refers to the number of people 16 years of age or older who, during the week including the 12th of the month, did not work at all but were able to work, were available for work, and were actively seeking work within the previous four weeks, or if they were not actively looking for work, they 1) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or 2) were waiting to report to a jew job within 30 days, or 3) would be looking for work except that they are temporarily ill or believe there is no work in their field. Also included in the total number of unemployed are those who have been declared ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits, those who have exhausted their benefits, those who delay filing or who never file for benefits, and entrants and re-entrants into the labor force.
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:	Refers to the number unemployed as a percent of the Civilian Labor Force, which includes all employed and unemployed in the non-institutional population over 16 and not in the armed forces.
VISUALLY HANDICAPPED:	As used in Table 29, a visual impairment which, even with correction, adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes both partially seeing and blind children.

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3. DOH Continuing Health Surveillance Sample Survey, 1978-79.

4. Ibid.

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3. DPED, The State of Hawaii Data Book, 1980, Tables 50 and 51, pp. 71, 72.

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